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MOTHERS' ALLOWANCES LEGISLATION IN CANADA

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RESEARCH AND STATISTICS DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE
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February, 1960

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IN CANADA

ADDENDUM

Since this bulletin was completed in February, 1960, two more provinces have transferred authority for their programs of aid to needy mothers of dependent children to statutes governing general assistance, without, however, changing the nature of the programs.

In Nova Scotia, Part I of The Social Assistance Act, 1958, was amended, effective April 1, to include mothers formerly aided under The Mothers' Allowances Act, and the latter Act was repealed. The program itself remained unchanged.

New Brunswick also repealed its Mothers' Allowances Act and, since April 1, has provided allowances to needy mothers under Part I of The Social Assistance Act, 1960. There, also, the program as a whole remains unchanged. There have, however, been some broadening of conditions of eligibility: the waiting period required before a deserted mother may qualify for an allowance has been reduced to one year; the residence requirements for a child have been deleted and the period of residence for an applicant set at one year. Also, the maximum monthly allowance for a family has been raised from $80 to $90.

In Alberta, an Amendment to The Public Welfare Act, R.S.A. 1955, will, when it is proclaimed, introduce a provincial program of social allowances for certain categories of needy persons, including mothers with dependent children.

May, 1960

RESEARCH AND STATISTICS DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE

Ottawa

February 1, 1960

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MOTHERS' ALLOWANCES LEGISLATION IN CANADA

Published by the Authority of the Hon. J. Waldo Monteith
Minister of National Health and Welfare

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Ottawa February 1, 1960

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FOREWORD

This study of Mothers' Allowances legislation in Canada is a revision of a bulletin first published in 1949 and revised in 1955. The material in the present bulletin deals with the legislation to February 1, 1960.

As in the earlier editions, this volume describes the program in each province in terms of administration and financing, coverage, rates of benefit, and special services. The summary review highlights some of the more significant changes in recent legislation and practise.

In presenting this study, we wish to express our appreciation to the Deputy Ministers and other officers of provincial departments of welfare for their co-operation and assistance in supplying information and in reviewing the provincial chapters and appendix in draft.

This bulletin was prepared in the Research and Statistics Division by Miss Ruth I. Brown under the direction of Mrs. Flora Hurst, Supervisor of the Welfare Section.

Joseph W. Willard,
Director, Research and Statistics Division.

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PART I. GENERAL REVIEW

LEGISLATION

Measures for the economic protection of needy mothers with children were among the first modern assistance legislation introduced in Canada. Like workmen's compensation laws and provisions for the widows and children of veterans, they were initiated during and following World War 1.[1] Mothers' allowances were the result of wide-spread feeling that needy mothers should not be dependent upon the undifferentiated and undefined local relief programs characteristic of that time, or upon private charity, but should be assisted according to specified rates under statutory authority. While these allowances were among the first of the so-called 'categorical' programs to be established for assistance to special groups of needy persons, it was 1949 before they were in effect in every province. The programs continue to be characterized by clearly defined rates and conditions of eligibility, such as residence and means and property tests. These still vary across the country, but the differences in categories of mothers covered and eligibility requirements are less divergent than they were even five years ago.

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[1] The beginnings of mothers' allowances legislation in Canada may, in part, be traced back to the U.S. White House Conference of 1909 on "Care of Dependent Children" at which the principle was enunciated that children should not be removed from their homes and that family relationships should not be destroyed because of economic need alone. Following the Conference, movements to introduce mothers' allowances, or mothers' pensions as they were then more commonly called, took form both in the United States and Canada. The first legislation on this continent was passed in the United States by Missouri and Illinois in 1911. Among the first programs introduced outside of North America, were those in New Zealand in 1912 and Denmark in 1914. In Canada, the legislation was initiated by the Province of Manitoba where the movement for mothers' pensions was promoted by a number of voluntary groups from 1910 until 1916 when the Mothers' Pension Act was passed by the provincial legislature. Similar concern for needy mothers in other provinces resulted, between 1917 and 1920, in the passage of mothers' allowances legislation in Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, and Ontario. In the remaining provinces similar statutes became effective in Nova Scotia in 1930, in Quebec in 1938, in New Brunswick in 1943, and in Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland in 1949.

At the same time, there is evidence that a number of provinces are reconsidering the relationship between mothers' allowances and general assistance. The change in viewpoint may be attributed to a number of factors: the existence of broad social security measures, the growing appreciation of the importance of residual aid as a necessary complement to them, and the continuing modernization of relief programs through statutory revision. 1/ In any event, there appears to be a growing body of opinion in favour of treating aid to needy mothers as part of the larger program of residual aid to meet need, whatever its cause. This outlook has found its most complete expression in British Columbia, although steps have been taken in this direction in some other provinces.

The mothers' allowances program in British Columbia has been completely merged with the social assistance program and no longer has a separate identity. It had for some years been the policy in that Province to aid as many as possible of the needy mothers with dependent children under the Social Assistance Act of that Province, because

---

1/ New statutes in a number of provinces have laid the groundwork for the development of improved standards of service and administration in general assistance. There has also been a redistribution of costs, whether through substantially increased provincial aid to the municipalities, with municipal equalization formulae in some provinces; or through the provincial Government centralizing the program and easing the situation of the municipalities by taking over from them responsibility for aid to certain groups of persons within a single allowances program, as in the 1959 Manitoba legislation.

The complete responsibility assumed by the provincial Government of Newfoundland for general assistance stems from the historical background of that Province, where there was little municipal development; nevertheless, within the provincial framework, several distinct forms of aid, including mothers' allowances, have been grouped under general assistance, a move which represents a step towards an undifferentiated program.

The federal Unemployment Assistance Act, 1956, amended 1957, with its 50-50 formula of federal aid to the provinces on behalf of the unemployed or unemployable (that is, of recipients of general assistance but not including recipients of mothers' allowances or other categorical programs) has doubtless been an important factor in the reorganization of general assistance programs.

of its greater flexibility. The complete transfer of cases was effected September 1, 1958.

New developments in Manitoba have taken a different course. Instead of extending general assistance to include mothers' allowances, the Province has reduced the area of local aid by establishing a broad program of social allowances under provincial administration, which covers several categories of needy persons formerly the responsibility of the municipalities. Aid to needy mothers and their dependent children will be incorporated in the new program when the Social Allowances Act, 1959, is fully proclaimed.

In Newfoundland the provisions of the Mothers' Allowances Act were incorporated in The Social Assistance Act, 1954, and Regulations, and the caseload was gradually transferred to the social assistance program. There, however, mothers' allowances still retain a measure of separateness, in that specific conditions of eligibility are set out in the Act for mothers with dependent children.

In the Local Improvement Districts of Saskatchewan, mothers' allowances were merged with social assistance some two years ago, but this has not been extended to the administration of the program in the rest of the Province.

Nova Scotia, under the Social Assistance Act, 1956, extended allowances to certain categories of mothers not covered under the Mothers' Allowances Act in that Province, and this assistance was continued under Part I of the Social Assistance Act, 1958.

It may be too early to forecast any one pattern of future development on the basis of these changes. There is, however, a trend towards integration of services which is of special interest in the context of the reappraisal of provincial social legislation now going on across the country.

ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCING

Provincial mothers' allowances programs are administered in each province by a public welfare authority responsible to the Minister of Welfare or of Health and Welfare, as the case may be. With the exception of Newfoundland, Quebec, and Alberta, this authority rests upon the director of a division or branch within the department concerned. In Newfoundland the program is administered by the Social Assistance Board appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, in Quebec, by the Quebec Social Allowances Commission, and in Alberta by the Board established under The Widows' Pensions Act.

The legislation of three provinces, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, provides for the appointment of an advisory Commission to consider applications and to advise the Director concerning the eligibility of applicants and the amount of allowance which should be granted. The Commissions, members of which serve without salary, have also general advisory functions under the Acts; in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, two of the minimum number of three members must be women.

Applications for allowances are generally investigated by provincial authorities through district offices where these have been established. In Alberta, this may be done also by officials of the municipality. Family counselling, where this is provided, and investigations are carried out in some provinces as part of a generalized field service whereby field staff have responsibility for services under more than one program.

Mothers' allowances are non-contributory programs and the costs of administration and of allowances are met entirely by the provincial governments from funds appropriated by the legislatures.

The costs of supplementary aid, where it is provided, may be borne totally by the province or may be shared by the province and the municipalities of residence under the general assistance program.

Staff Training

Four provinces report that their staffs are comprised chiefly of university graduates and graduates of schools of social work. A number of provinces provide in-service training, and in two, welfare staff may obtain leave of absence with financial assistance to attend a school of social work.

ELIGIBILITY: COVERAGE

In all provinces, the allowance may be paid to mothers, including adoptive mothers and step-mothers, who have one or more children of qualifying age and who, deprived of the breadwinner, are unable to provide for them adequately without assistance. Eligible mothers in all provinces include widows, mothers whose husbands are in some way disabled, and, with the exception of Nova Scotia, where they are covered by the Social Assistance Act, deserted mothers and mothers whose husbands are committed to a penal institution. Other categories of mothers covered differ significantly but may, depending upon the province, include divorced, separated or unmarried mothers. Most

provinces provide also for the payment of an allowance to a foster mother should the mother herself be unable to care for the children because of death, disability or absence from the home. In a few provinces a disabled father at home may, in the absence or disability of the mother, receive the allowance on behalf of himself and his children. In all cases the children must be in the care and custody of the mother or other applicant and unless temporarily absent from home for approved reasons, must be living with her.

CHILDREN

To qualify for an allowance in most provinces, a mother must have one or more dependent children under 16 years of age. In New Brunswick the eligible age is under 17 years, and in Ontario, 18 if the child is attending school.

Children are encouraged to remain at school through an extension of the basic age. Thus, allowances may be continued, depending upon the province, until the end of the school year in which the sixteenth birthday falls, until the eighteenth birthday, or until the end of the school year in which the seventeenth or eighteenth birthday falls. In Newfoundland they may be continued until the age of 21 if a child is attending school or college.

Handicapped children are given special consideration in six provinces where the legislation provides for the continuation of allowances beyond the eligible age. In Ontario and Manitoba they are continued until the eighteenth birthday and in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland until the 21st birthday. In Quebec there is no specific age at which a handicapped child becomes ineligible. In Nova Scotia a special allowance may be paid to a mother with a disabled child who is above the eligible age but has not yet reached 18 years the qualifying age for an allowance under the federal-provincial disability program.[1/]

MOTHERS

Widows

Needy widows with one or more children of eligible age may qualify for the allowance.

1/ The Disabled Persons Act, S.C., 1953-54, c.55; The Disabled Persons Allowances Act, S.N.S., 1954, c.11.

Mother with Disabled Husband

A mother with an incapacitated husband may be eligible for an allowance; in Alberta, however, this eligibility is limited to a mother whose husband is committed to a mental hospital or to a sanatorium.

The nature, extent and duration of disability provided for show considerable variation. Thus, while the Act and Regulations in three provinces make no specific reference to the nature of the disability, in five they specify that it may be either physical or mental in nature. With regard to extent of disability, in four provinces a mother may be eligible if her husband is permanently disabled, or permanently and totally disabled while in one he must be permanently unemployable, and in another his disability must be such as to render him incapable of maintaining himself or his family. Three provinces provide that the husband may be temporarily disabled but the disability must be expected to last a specified period of time.

Because the terms 'total' and 'permanent' are not always defined in detail, the exact administrative interpretation cannot be given here. However, the disability provisions respecting extent and duration may be briefly summarized as follows: in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, and Manitoba the husband must be permanently and totally disabled; in Nova Scotia he must be permanently disabled, and in Ontario he must be permanently unemployable. In Newfoundland, Quebec, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, the allowance may be payable if the husband is unable to support his family because of temporary disability.

In addition to providing for disability as defined above, a number of provinces specify that a mother may receive an allowance if the husband is committed to a mental hospital or sanatorium for tuberculosis. With two exceptions there is no specified duration of illness in such cases. In most of these provinces, the allowance may be continued for a period following discharge.

Husband in Penal Institution

The legislation of six provinces, namely, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta provides that a mother may be eligible for an allowance if her husband is committed to a penal institution.[1/] In Quebec and Ontario he must be in

---

1/ In Nova Scotia provision is made for this group of mothers under The Social Assistance Act, Part I; in Manitoba allowances will be extended to them under The Social Allowances Act.

detention for six months or more, in Saskatchewan and Prince Edward Island for one year or more, and in Alberta for two years or longer. In Newfoundland no definite period of detention is stipulated.

Divorced and Separated Mothers

Mothers with children who have lost their breadwinner as a result of divorce may receive an allowance in Newfoundland, Ontario, Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Quebec, if certain conditions are met. These relate generally to the length of time since divorce, to evidence of non-support and to ignorance of the husband's whereabouts. In Newfoundland, Alberta and Saskatchewan, the mother must satisfy the authorities that all reasonable efforts to obtain support have failed. A women granted a divorce in Ontario may be eligible if the court order does not provide for maintenance or if the father has failed to give support and has not been heard of for one year.

The Newfoundland Act states that a woman legally separated from her husband may be eligible for an allowance, and in Saskatchewan and Alberta she may receive an allowance if she has shown inability to gain support. In certain other provinces separated mothers may receive an allowance if their circumstances are such as to meet the eligibility requirements for deserted wives.

Deserted Mothers

Allowances may be paid to deserted mothers in all provinces except Nova Scotia.[1/] Generally the allowance is not available as immediate assistance but is paid only after desertion over a period of time has been established. Thus, in Ontario the mother must have been deserted for at least six months in order to be eligible; in Quebec, and Saskatchewan for at least one year; in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Alberta the required period is two years, and in Manitoba, four years.[2/] In Newfoundland, no required period of desertion prior to application is specified.

1/ Provision is made under Part I of The Social Assistance Act, 1956, for allowances to mothers who have been deserted for at least one year and who meet the other requirements of the Act.

2/ When the Social Allowances Act, 1959, Manitoba, is fully proclaimed, the period will be one year.

In all cases the mother must be without the support of her husband. In six provinces the legislation specifically requires evidence of non-support and in five of these the authorities must be satisfied that all reasonable efforts to obtain support have failed. Two provinces specify that the whereabouts of the husband must be unknown and two require that he must not, as far as can be ascertained, be resident or own property in the province.

Unmarried Mothers

Allowances on behalf of unmarried mothers and their children may be paid in six provinces. In all cases the provisions apply to mothers who have been living in a common-law or similar relationship with the father of the children. In four provinces the provisions apply primarily to such mothers, and in one province only to such mothers. In the latter case, eligibility depends upon the existence prior to application of a more or less stable family relationship in which the mother and children depended upon the father for support.[1] Thus in Newfoundland, the father must be dead and the children registered in the father's name or he must have assumed responsibility for them. In Saskatchewan an allowance may be paid to a woman who was accepted as the wife of a man who had assumed responsibility for her children, and was a part of the family at the time of his death, or had assumed responsibility for her children prior to his desertion of the family. In Alberta, a mother may obtain an allowance if the father is dead, if he has been admitted to mental hospital, sanatorium, is imprisoned or has deserted her, and she had been living with him for at least two years immediately prior to his death, committal, imprisonment or desertion.

Four provinces provide for the payment of allowances to unmarried mothers who have not been living in a common-law or family relationship with the father of the child. In Newfoundland, the Director of Child Welfare must certify that an allowance is essential for the maintenance or rehabilitation of such a mother and child. In Saskatchewan, an allowance may be paid to an unmarried mother if an agreement approved by the Director of Child Welfare has been made with the father or if the Director of Public Assistance is satisfied that every reasonable effort for support has failed or if he is of the opinion that no effort should be made to obtain it.

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[1] In Nova Scotia, The Social Assistance Act, Part I, provides an allowance to a mother under these circumstances.

In Manitoba, a child born out of wedlock may be enrolled if the conditions regarding the decease or disability of the father are met. Otherwise he may be enrolled with the approval of the Minister.

Ontario pays an allowance to an unmarried mother who is at least 18 years of age and whose dependent child is at least six months of age.

FOSTER MOTHERS

The legislation in all but one province provides for the payment of an allowance to a foster mother on behalf of children deprived of parental care. In the majority of provinces such payments are made if the mother is dead or disabled; they are also made in some provinces if the mother is hospitalized or committed to a mental hospital or sanatorium, and in one if she is committed to a penal institution. In Quebec, foster mothers may receive an allowance on behalf of the children of mothers who themselves would have been eligible. In Nova Scotia, the parents must be dead or permanently disabled. In New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, it is specified that they are eligible only if the parents are dead, disabled or committed to a mental hospital or sanatorium; and in Saskatchewan, if the parents are dead or committed to a hospital, nursing home, sanatorium, or a mental or a penal institution. In Manitoba an allowance may be paid to a foster mother if the parents of the child are dead or in the opinion of the Director are unable to contribute to his maintenance. In Newfoundland, the Act provides for payments to foster mothers on behalf of orphan children only, while in Ontario an allowance may be paid to a foster parent acting *in loco parentis*.

In general the legislation stresses the role of relatives in foster care. In some provinces the foster mother must be the grandmother, sister or aunt of the children, in others she may be a relative or other suitable person. In nearly all instances, the legislation stipulates that the foster mother must have the actual care and custody of the children and also lack the means, without an allowance, of caring adequately for them.

FATHERS

If the mother is dead or is unable to care for the children because she is disabled or is absent from home under specified circumstances, an allowance may be paid to a disabled father living at home on behalf of himself and his children in Newfoundland, Quebec, Ontario and

Saskatchewan. In Newfoundland, a father who is not disabled may also be eligible for the allowance if he is forced to remain at home because he is unable to obtain the services of a suitable person to look after the home.

THIRD PARTY ADMINISTRATION

Six provinces provide for the payment of an allowance to a person other than the beneficiary should the latter prove to be incapable of using the allowance for the benefit of the children.

ELIGIBILITY: GENERAL CONDITIONS

CITIZENSHIP

Canadian or British citizenship is a condition of eligibility in three provinces. In Quebec, the mother must be a Canadian citizen by birth or marriage or must have been a Canadian citizen for fifteen years or or be the wife or widow of a Canadian citizen. Prince Edward Island specifies that the child must be a Canadian citizen or British subject or that the mother must be a Canadian citizen. In Manitoba citizenship will not be a requirement when The Social Allowances Act is fully proclaimed.

Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan specify that the applicant must not be an Indian as defined by the Indian Act of Canada, and Alberta excludes all persons who are the responsibility of the Government of Canada. In Quebec allowances are granted to Indian mothers, and also in Ontario, where certain Indian mothers may qualify under the Indian Welfare Services Act, 1955.

RESIDENCE

In all provinces applicants must meet specified residence requirements to establish eligibility. Except for the basic condition that mothers must be resident at the time of application and continue to live in the province with the children, these requirements are different in each province.

Most provinces require a specified period of residence prior to application, and two provinces, a period of residence at the time of the father's death, disablement, desertion, committal or imprison-

ment. The Newfoundland Act requires only that the mother be resident at the time of application and that her home be in the Province. One year is required in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta, two years in Prince Edward Island and, until the new Act is fully proclaimed, in Manitoba, and five years in Quebec.

These periods are variously calculated and in most provinces the requirements must be met by the mother, although in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick the determining factor is the residence of the child, if he is two years of age or over in Prince Edward Island, and one year or over in New Brunswick. In Manitoba it is the residence of the father or the child.

MEANS

Although in all provinces applicants must prove need in order to qualify for an allowance, different methods are used in assessing need and in determining the amount of allowance to be paid. In dealing with real property, personal property and liquid assets, the majority of provinces specify the amount that applicants or beneficiaries may possess. A ceiling may be set upon the value of each of these types of asset or upon the combined value of two or all of them. In Saskatchewan, the permitted value of real and personal property and liquid assets increases as the size of family increases. In Alberta, no specified limit is placed upon the value of these assets, the value permitted depending upon the individual circumstances of applicants. In Nova Scotia, no allowance is payable if interest in real and personal property is of value sufficient for the maintenance of the child. In New Brunswick assets above $1000 may be applied to a series of future payments for the maintenance of the children.

With regard to income, the regulations in Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta specify a maximum permissible amount. If applicants have income in excess of this, the allowance is reduced. In Prince Edward Island, the permitted amount of outside income varies according to the size of the family. In the remaining provinces there is no specified permissible income although the resources of applicants are taken into account in determining eligibility and the amount of allowance. In Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario certain portions of outside income are deductible from the allowance. In determining need, a number of provinces specify that Family Allowances, casual gifts and gratuities and certain other allowances are not treated as income. In at least three provinces certain costs, such as housekeeper expenses incidental to the employment of the mother, are taken into consideration in assessing need.

ELIGIBILITY: EXCEPTIONAL CASES

The legislation in five provinces provides for the payment of an allowance, in cases presenting special circumstances, to needy mothers who are not strictly eligible under the terms of the legislation. These payments are generally authorized by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council or the Minister, following investigation. This provision appears in the legislation of Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba.

RATES OF ALLOWANCES

Under all programs maximum family rates of allowances have been established. In all but one province these comprise rates for a mother with one child, additional amounts for each subsequent child and, in some provinces, for a disabled father in the home. Within these maximum rates, the actual allowance paid is determined on the basis of need after consideration of the applicant's resources. The majority of provinces provide, also, for the payment of supplementary aid under special circumstances. The supplementation may be met by the province or made available from social assistance funds with the cost shared by the province and the municipalities of residence.

In Newfoundland, the maximum monthly food allowance is $33 or $37 depending on the age of the child for a mother and one child, with $8 payable on behalf of each additional child up to 16 years and $10 for each child over 16, and $20 on behalf of a disabled father living at home. Supplementary assistance not exceeding $30 monthly may be granted if it is necessary for care and maintenance, also rent to $20 a month in rural areas and $30 in urban areas, and winter fuel, and clothing up to $24 a year for each child to five years, up to $36 a year for each child six to sixteen years of age, and up to $60 a year for each person over sixteen. In Prince Edward Island, a maximum of $45 monthly may be paid for a mother and one child and $5 a month on behalf of each additional child up to a maximum of $75 a month.

In Nova Scotia, there is no fixed amount for a mother and one child or for each additional child. A maximum of $90 for a family is fixed by statute and the amount payable is determined by family need. An allowance of $50 a month may, however, be paid to a mother with one child if the child is disabled and over 16 but is not yet eligible for an allowance under the federal-provincial program for disabled persons.[1] In New Brunswick, the family maximum is $80 a month,

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[1] The Disabled Persons Allowances Act, S.N.S. 1954, c. 11.

with $35 for a mother and one child and $10 for each additional child. The Director may grant an additional $10 for rent if it is needed and if the allowance is below the family maximum.

The maximum monthly allowance in Quebec for a mother and one child is $60, with an additional $10 per month for each subsequent child. An extra $5 is allowed when the mother is unable to work, and an extra $10 when a disabled husband is living at home. Beneficiaries whose income and allowance are insufficient to meet their needs may receive additional assistance under the Quebec Public Charities Act. Such assistance is paid through social agencies or municipalities, with some contribution being made by the municipality, but with the major share being borne by the Province. The maximum for a foster mother is $40 monthly for herself and one child, with $10 for each additional child, the total allowance not to exceed the maximum for which the mother would have been eligible.

Ontario and Manitoba calculate the amount of allowance on a budget deficit basis. Ontario pays a maximum of $120 a month for a mother and one child, and a maximum of $180 for seven or more beneficiaries. A winter fuel allowance of up to $24 monthly may also be paid with an increase of 20 per cent in this amount under special circumstances. Ontario specifies a maximum rate of $30 a month for one child living with a foster mother, $55 for two children, with $15 for each additional child.

In Manitoba maximum amounts for food, clothing and shelter allowances are allowed, with some adjustment in food allowance according to age of child and the number of persons in the family. The maximum food allowance for an adult in a family of two beneficiaries is $23 monthly, with amounts for one child varying from $11 to $21 according to age. A monthly allowance of $7 is made for utilities, and a winter fuel allowance for eight months is included. An additional $10 a month for a family with one adult or $15 for a family with two adults is allowed for personal and household needs. For special needs an additional sum up to $150 may be granted in any one fiscal year.

SPECIAL SERVICES

WELFARE

In most provinces, field investigators visit recipients periodically. The number of visits required appear to vary from one to four annually and case work services maybe given as necessary.

HEALTH

In Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta mothers' allowances' recipients and their dependents may benefit from special provincial medical care services designed for beneficiaries under various public assistance programs. Under these schemes, medical services in the patient's home or at the doctor's office, including some minor surgery, are made available in Nova Scotia and Ontario, while more comprehensive medical and surgical services, which are available in the home, office and hospital, are provided in the three Prairie Provinces. These special programs are generally provided under pre-payment agreements with provincial medical bodies, and are chiefly financed by the provincial governments. 1/

In Newfoundland, mothers' allowances' recipients receive medical services including surgery, obstetrical care and some denistry; these are provided under the Cottage Hospital Program, except in St. John's where other arrangements are made. Children under 16 years of age receive, at provincial expense, in-patient medical and surgical services under the Children's Health Services program.

In Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, and Quebec, there are no special provincial medical care programs under which recipients of mothers' allowances may benefit. They may receive, however, such services as are available for needy persons generally.

Under various arrangements, dental, optical, pharmaceutical and certain other services are also available in several provinces.

In all provinces, except Quebec, recipients of mothers' allowances also benefit from the hospital insurance programs which are financed by the federal and provincial Governments. Under these programs, services include standard ward hospital care, laboratory and diagnostic services, as well as emergency, and in some provinces, certain out-patient benefits.

RECIPROCAL AGREEMENTS

The legislation in Alberta and Saskatchewan provides for reciprocal agreements with other provinces for the payment of allowances to non-resident needy mothers. However, no agreements are at present in effect.

1/ In Manitoba, the plan is a new one which will become effective May 1, 1960.

EXTENT OF PROGRAMS: COVERAGE AND PAYMENTS

Tables 1 and 2, below, indicate the size of the programs across Canada in terms of families and children assisted, and the cost in terms of total and per capita payments. More detailed data will be found in Table 3 pp. 81-83.

TABLE 1. MOTHERS' ALLOWANCES: Numbers of Families and Children Assisted at March 31, 1959, and Payments During the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, by Province, Fiscal Year 1958-59

Province	Number Assisted		Payments	
	Families	Children	Total	Per capita
			$	$
Newfoundland	3,770	10,250 1/	2,859,000 1/	6.36
Prince Edward Island	276	759	128,982	1.26
Nova Scotia	2,196	5,483	1,887,882	2.64
New Brunswick	2,235	6,495	1,365,075	2.31
Quebec	22,403	64,969	18,991,476	3.80
Ontario	9,433	22,632	11,033,373	1.85
Manitoba	823	2,263	1,324,993	1.50
Saskatchewan	2,222	5,491	2,030,322	2.55
Alberta	2,093	4,768	1,857,031	1.49
British Columbia 2/	-	-	-	-
Nine Provinces	45,451	123,080	41,478,134	2.62

1/ Approximate.

2/ Program merged with social assistance.

Source: Table 3, pp. 81-83.

TABLE 2. MOTHERS' ALLOWANCES: Numbers of Families and Children Assisted at March 31, and Payments During Fiscal Years Ended March 31, All Provinces, Fiscal Years 1954-55 to 1958-59

Year	Number Assisted		Payments	
	Families	Children	Total	Per capita
			$	$
1955	40,582	109,649	22,513,254	1.44
1956 1/	37,809	102,014	22,321,848	1.39
1957 2/	36,960	99,860	22,339,327	1.38
1958 2/	40,478	109,696	30,881,225	1.86
1959 3/	45,451	123,080	41,478,134	2.62

1/ Partial figures only for Newfoundland.

2/ Not including Newfoundland.

3/ Excluding British Columbia which ceased operation of a separate mothers' allowances program.

Source: Table 3, pp. 81-83.

NEWFOUNDLAND

TITLE OF ACT

Aid to needy mothers is granted under The Social Assistance Act, S.N. 1954, No. 37; amended by S.N. 1956, No. 17; 1957, No. 38; 1958, No. 7.

Initial legislation was passed in 1949 under the title "The Mothers' Allowances Act", and payment of allowances became effective as from February 1, 1950. The terms of this Act were incorporated in The Social Assistance Act, 1954 which became effective April 1, 1955.[1/] All mothers' allowances cases were gradually transferred to social assistance, the transfer being completed by March 31, 1957.

ADMINISTRATION

The Act is administered by the Social Assistance Board appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The Board, which is responsible to the Minister of Public Welfare, consists of not less than three and not more than five members, appointed for three years. The Director of Social Assistance, also appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, acts as Chairman of the Board. The Board, which meets at least once a month, receives all applications for assistance and determines eligibility and the amount of assistance to be given. The Board may confer with such officials of the Department as the Director may designate regarding applications, which are investigated by regional welfare officers of the Department. An appeal may be made to the Minister from a decision of the Board.

FINANCING

The costs of allowances and administration are paid entirely from moneys appropriated by the provincial Legislature.

[1/] The Social Assistance Act also incorporated provisions of the Dependents' Allowances Act and an Amendment to it in December, 1956, authorized assistance to persons in need because of unemployment.

ELIGIBILITY: COVERAGE

The Social Assistance Act authorizes an allowance for a mother (or under certain conditions the father) who has living with her one or more dependent children under 17 years of age or under 21 years of age who are incapacitated or attending school or college, and has not the means to care for them properly without assistance. The Regulations, however, set out the conditions of aid according to the age of the child. The Regulations define a child as a dependent person under the age of twenty-one years and stipulate that allowances on behalf of children over sixteen may be paid only if the children qualify for an extension as set out below.

CHILDREN

Basic Age. An allowance may be paid on behalf of a child under 16 years of age.

Extension Beyond Basic Age. An allowance may be paid on behalf of a child over 16 years and under 21 years of age if he is incapacitated or in need of financial assistance because of continued attendance at school or college or because of other reasons approved by the Board.

MOTHERS

Widow. A mother whose husband is dead may be eligible for an allowance.

Husband Incapacitated. A mother may also be eligible if her husband is physically or mentally disabled. His incapacity must be such that there is no prospect of improvement for at least three months from the date of application, and must be of such a nature as to render him incapable of maintaining himself or his family. The husband must be examined by a doctor and his incapacity established to the satisfaction of the Board. The Board may request a further examination at the expense of the Department of Public Welfare. The Board may, in its discretion, accept the certificate of a qualified nurse for a period not exceeding six months, when a medical doctor is not available. The Board may require that the husband be re-examined from time to time and may suspend the allowance if he refuses.

Husband in Mental Hospital or Sanatorium. A mother whose husband is a patient in a mental or other hospital or sanatorium may be eligible for an allowance. The allowance may be continued following discharge if the medical certificate on discharge recommends a further period of rest and treatment at home or for rehabilitation purposes.

Husband in Penal Institution. A mother whose husband is in gaol or in a penitentiary may receive an allowance.

Divorced or Separated Parents. A woman may be eligible if she is legally separated or divorced from her husband and if, after making every reasonable effort in the opinion of the Minister, she has been unable to obtain support from him.

Deserted Wife. A woman who has been deserted by her husband may be eligible if, after making every reasonable effort in the opinion of the Minister, she has been unable to obtain support from him.

Unmarried Mother. A mother may be eligible if, though not married, she had been living in marital relations with a man who dies a resident of Newfoundland and who had been a resident for at least five years immediately preceding his death, and if she has borne children who were registered in his name. Other unmarried mothers may also be eligible if the Director of Child Welfare certifies to the Board that an allowance is essential for the maintenance and rehabilitation of the mother and child or if, in the opinion of the Board, no effort should be made to obtain support from the putative father.

FOSTER PARENT

An allowance may be paid to a grandmother, sister or aunt, or to any other relative or suitable person approved by the Board and recognized as responsible for the care of the children, if she has the care of one or more orphan children[1] and cannot provide for them properly without assistance.

FATHER

An allowance may be paid to a father who is living at home with his dependent child or children if he is incapacitated or if he is unable to obtain the services of a suitable person to look after the home. To be eligible he must be a reisdent of Newfoundland and his wife must be dead, incapacitated, an inmate of a sanatorium, hospital, or gaol, or have deserted the home.

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[1] The Act defines "orphan" as a child who has lost one or both parents by death.

THIRD PARTY ADMINISTRATION

If the Board finds that the mother or father of a child or children in respect of whom an allowance is payable under the Act is not using or is not likely to use the allowance for the benefit of the children, the allowance may be paid to some other person who will spend it for the care and maintenance of the child or children.

ELIGIBILITY: GENERAL CONDITIONS

CITIZENSHIP

There is no citizenship requirement.

RESIDENCE

The applicant must be resident in Newfoundland at the time of her application and must continue to live in the Province while receiving the allowance. A widow must have been resident in Newfoundland at the time of her husband's death or if not so resident, had lived in Newfoundland for a period of at least fifteen years in the aggregate, and had returned to Newfoundland after the death of her husband. For the purpose of the Act, an applicant is resident in Newfoundland if her main place of abode, to which she intends to return when absent, is in the Province. A person is not considered resident in Newfoundland during any period of consecutive absence which exceeds one year.

MEANS

Except with the approval of the Minister no adult or family is entitled to an allowance if the total net value of their joint real and personal property exceeds $5,000 in the case of a rural community and $10,000 in the case of an urban community. The Board decides in each case whether the community is rural or urban. No liens are placed against the property of applicants.

The total value of combined liquid assets of a family may not exceed $1,000. The maximum allowable outside income is $440 a year in the case of a family of two or more persons with the maximum annual allowance payable being reduced by the amount of any income in excess of that sum. Outside income includes salary or wages, alimony or court orders for maintenance, or other means of livelihood except small casual gifts and Family Allowances. The reasonable value of free board and lodging is also included.

A proportion of the earnings of older children is also considered; twenty per cent of the earnings in excess of $600 of single sons and daughters living at home is considered as income, and contributions from those living away from home. An exemption from the regulations concerning outside income may be authorized if the applicant, in order to earn that income, must make expenditures toward the care of a home or the management of a business or other source of income.

ELIGIBILITY: EXCEPTIONAL CASES

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may direct the payment and fix the amount of an allowance to a mother or foster mother who is not strictly eligible under the Act, if investigation shows this to be advisable.

RATES OF ALLOWANCE

The maximum allowance for food for a mother and one child under 16 years of age is $33 a month, with $8 for each additional child under 16 years of age, $12 for each child 16 years of age or over, and $20 for a disabled father living in the home. Additional allowances for fuel up to $10 a month and for rent of up to $20 a month in a rural community or up to $30 a month in an urban area may be granted. Clothing allowances up to $24 a year for each child under six years of age, $36 a year for a child over six but under sixteen years of age and $60 a year for each person sixteen years of age or over may also be granted. The actual amount granted is determined by the Board after consideration of the circumstances of the applicant.

SUPPLEMENTARY ALLOWANCES

A supplementary allowance not exceeding $30 a month may be granted if, because of illness, age of the children, the lack of available resources in the community, special educational needs or other circumstances, the Board on the recommendation of a Welfare Officer finds the additional amount necessary for the proper care and maintenance of a family.

DISQUALIFICATIONS OR GROUNDS FOR CANCELLATION

An allowance is cancelled if the mother becomes ineligible under the terms of the Act. The Board may suspend any allowance if, in its

discretion, such action is warranted. The allowance may also be suspended if an incapacitated father refuses to submit to physical examination as required. The Act notes that the legal liability of any person to maintain his or her dependent child or parent is not limited or removed by the provisions of the Act.

SPECIAL SERVICES

CASEWORK OR FAMILY COUNSELLING

Casework services are provided by the regional welfare staff of the Department.

HEALTH SERVICES

Medical care is provided to all residents in the outport areas on a prepaid basis through a system of provincially operated Cottage Hospitals and district medical practitioners. The annual premium may be waived for public assistance recipients if undue hardship may be caused. Within the city of St. John's a broad range of health services is made available through public health clinics and the provincially operated General Hospital. Children under 16 years of age in the Province now receive, free of charge, medical and surgical services while in hospital, under the Health and Public Welfare (Amendment) Act, 1956; funds are appropriated by the Legislature for these services.

Under the provincial Hospital Insurance (Agreement) Act, 1958 all residents are entitled to receive free of charge standard ward hospital care, laboratory and diagnostic and other ancillary hospital services as well as emergency and certain other outpatient benefits. Costs are shared by the federal and provincial governments.

STAFF TRAINING PROGRAM

The administration maintains an active program of staff development for departmental welfare personnel. New staff members are given a six weeks' orientation course during which they work under competent and close supervision at the St. John's city welfare office. Further training consists of two summer courses of six weeks duration during the summer months. These courses are held in St. John's

and are given by members of the University of Toronto School of Social Work. Staff members with the necessary qualifications may obtain paid leave of absence to take an extended course at a School of Social Work on the mainland. Also, regional staff development conferences are held from time to time.

RECIPROCAL AGREEMENTS

There is no provision for reciprocal agreements.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

TITLE OF ACT

Aid to needy mothers is granted under The Mothers' Allowances Act, R.S.P.E.I. 1951, c. 101; amended by S.P.E.I. 1953, c. 31 (first session); 1954, c. 23; 1955, c. 21; 1958, c. 23. The initial legislation was passed in 1949 and the first payments were effective as of June 1 of that year.

ADMINISTRATION

The Director of Mothers' Allowances is responsible to the Minister of Welfare and Labour for the administration of the Act. An Advisory Commission appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council inquires into the merits of all applications, recommends to the Director the minimum allowance necessary in each case, and advises him with regard to changing or cancelling an allowance. It may also make recommendations to the Director regarding applicants and beneficiaries under the Act. The Commission, which meets at least once a month, consists of at least three members holding office for not more than three years. Members serve without salary but may be granted travelling expenses and per diem allowances while attending meetings. Applications for allowances are made to the Director and are investigated by field staff of the Department. The Director's decision as to the actual amount to be paid is final.

FINANCING

The costs of allowances and of administration are paid entirely from the Provincial Treasury out of funds appropriated for the purpose.

ELIGIBILITY: COVERAGE

Subject to the provisions of the Act and the Regulations, an allowance may be paid to a mother who has in her care one or more children under 16 years of age and who has insufficient means to provide for their maintenance. An allowance may be paid on behalf of a step-child or a child legally adopted by a husband and wife jointly.

CHILDREN

Basic Age. An allowance may be paid on behalf of a child or children under sixteen years of age.

Extension while Attending School. Payment of the allowance may, in the discretion of the Director, be continued until the end of the school year during which a child reaches the age of sixteen provided he is still attending school.

Extension for Handicapped Children. There is no provision for extending the age limit for physically or mentally incapacitated children.

MOTHERS

Widow. An allowance may be paid to a mother on behalf of a child or children whose father is dead.

Husband Incapacitated. An allowance may be paid to a mother if the father is unable to contribute to the support of the mother and children because of permanent total disability of such a nature that it cannot be corrected in the foreseeable future. The disability must have arisen in a seriously disabling form while he was resident in the Province. In such cases the unemployability of the father must be certified by a qualified doctor.

Husband in Mental Hospital. An allowance may be paid if the father is a patient in a provincial mental hospital and became a patient while resident in the Province. The allowance may be continued after his discharge for a period of treatment at home recommended by the Medical Superintendent of the hospital and for any further period of treatment as is recommended by the Superintendent or the Chief Health Officer of the Province.

Husband in Sanatorium. If the father is in a sanatorium the mother is not eligible for Mothers' Allowances. However, she is eligible for the extramural assistance granted under the Social Assistance Act to families in which there is tuberculosis. She receives assistance at the same rate as Mothers' Allowances.

Husband in Penal Institution. The mother may be eligible if the father is in a penal institution for a term of one year or longer.

Divorced or Separated Parents. The legislation does not provide for the payment of allowances to divorced and separated mothers.

Deserted Wife. A woman who has been deserted by her husband may be eligible for an allowance if she has been deserted for at least two years immediately prior to the date of her application and at a time when her husband was a resident of the Province. As far as can be ascertained, he must not be in the Province, or own property in the Province, and she must be unable to obtain support from him after having made all reasonable efforts to do so.

Unmarried Mother. An unmarried mother is not eligible for an allowance.

FOSTER PARENT

An allowance may be paid to a grandmother, aunt, or older sister of the child or children if they are actually in her care and if there are insufficient means available for their maintenance. In such cases, the mother must be dead, unable to care for the child because of total disability which cannot be corrected in the foreseeable future and which arose while she was resident in the Province, or she must be a patient in a provincial hospital and must have become so while resident in the Province. The father must be dead, totally disabled as above, or a patient in a provincial hospital and must have become so while resident in the Province.

THIRD PARTY ADMINISTRATION

There is no provision for the payment of an allowance to a person other than the beneficiary.

ELIGIBILITY: GENERAL CONDITIONS

CHARACTER

The applicant must be in every way a fit, proper, and suitable person to have the custody and care of the child.

CITIZENSHIP

The child must be a Canadian citizen or a British subject or the mother must be a Canadian citizen. If the mother is dead, she must have been a Canadian citizen at the time of her death, or before her marriage. The applicant must not be an Indian as defined by the Indian Act of Canada.

RESIDENCE

The child must live in the Province with the applicant and must have been resident in the Province for at least two years immediately prior to the date of application for an allowance. If the child is under two, the mother must have been resident in the Province at the time of the birth of the child and the child must have been resident since birth. If a child in respect of whom an allowance is being paid is required to leave the actual care of the mother or foster mother temporarily, the Director may authorize the continuation of the allowance provided he is satisfied the absence will not exceed two months and that it is in the interest of the child. If the absence is for the purpose of attending school, the Director may authorize the absence provided it does not at any one time exceed the duration of a school term and the Inspector of Schools certifies it is necessary.

MEANS TEST

No allowance may be granted if the mother has an interest exceeding $5000 in an estate situated in the Province. No lien is placed against property. The total allowable annual income, including allowance depends on the number of children in the family, increasing from $900 for a mother with one child to $1500 for a mother with seven or more children. In calculating income the following resources are considered: free lodging valued at $20 per month, earnings of mother and children, assistance from relatives in the form of gratuities, interest from invested personal property, and rent from real estate less taxes. The earnings of older children who are not eligible but are living at home are considered in accordance with individual circumstances. No allowance may be paid if the mother is entitled to compensation as a widow under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1949 (P.E.I.), or the Pension Act, 1919 (Canada), or if her children are eligible for compensation under the Pension Act, 1909 (Canada). The same means test is applied to foster mothers as to other applicants.

ELIGIBILITY: EXCEPTIONAL CASES

If investigation shows it to be advisable, the Minister, on the recommendation of the Director, may, in special circumstances, direct that an allowance be paid to a mother not strictly eligible under the Act. This provision would apply when a mother born in the Province returns after losing her residence.

RATES OF ALLOWANCE

The maximum monthly allowance is $45 for a mother and one child with $5 for each additional child up to the family maximum of $75. The maximum is reduced by the amount by which gross income exceeds the amount allowed. The actual amount to be paid is set by the Director after consideration of the circumstances of each applicant.

SUPPLEMENTARY ALLOWANCES

The Act makes no provision for supplementary allowances.

DISQUALIFICATIONS OR GROUNDS FOR CANCELLATION

Failure to report circumstances affecting eligibility or failure of the child to attend school in accordance with the provincial Public School Act except in cases of illness, are grounds for cancellation of the allowance. The allowance must be applied towards the maintenance of the child or children on whose behalf it is paid. The legal liability of any person for the maintenance of a child, however, is not limited or removed by the provisions of the Act.

SPECIAL SERVICES

CASEWORK OR FAMILY COUNSELLING

The regulations provide that members of the staff visit, confer with, and advise mothers who are receiving allowances.

HEALTH SERVICES

There is no special provision for medical care for recipients. Under the federal-provincial hospital insurance plan, all insured residents are entitled to standard ward hospital care, laboratory and diagnostic services and emergency and certain other out-patient services. Mothers' allowances recipients are exempt from the payment of the required premium.

STAFF TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

Information not available.

RECIPROCAL AGREEMENTS

The Act does not provide for reciprocal agreements.

NOVA SOCTIA

TITLE OF ACT

Aid to needy mothers is granted under The Mothers' Allowances Act, R.N.S. 1954, c.182; amended by S.N. 1958, c.46; 1959, c.26. The initial legislation became effective May 1, 1930, and the allowances were paid from October 1, of that year.

ADMINISTRATION

The Director of Mothers' Allowances is responsible to the Minister of Public Welfare for the administration of the Act. He must approve all allowances, and his decision with regard to eligibility and amount of allowance is final and not subject to appeal or review by any court of law or otherwise, although he may reconsider any decision made in connection with an allowance.

Applications are investigated by departmental field staff who work through district offices. In some areas the staff are responsible as well for services under other programs.

An Advisory Commission of not fewer than three members, two of whom must be women, meets at least monthly to consider applications on the basis of reports from investigations and makes written recommendations to the Director, certifying that the conditions of eligibility have been met and advising the Director of the minimum allowance necessary in each individual case. The Commission also advises regarding changing or cancelling allowances and makes recommendations regarding applicants and beneficiaries and the administration of the Act. Commissioners are appointed for one year and serve without salary except for travelling expenses and a per diem allowance during meetings. Local advisory committees may be appointed in cities or districts, although there are no such committees at the present time.

FINANCING

Costs of allowances and of administration are paid by the Province from special appropriations made by the Legislature. Deficits, if any, are met from the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

ELIGIBILITY: COVERAGE

Subject to the provisions of the Act and Regulations, an allowance may be paid to a mother who has living with her one or more dependent children under sixteen years of age and who has not adequate means of maintaining and supporting them. The mother of a legally adopted child is also eligible if the child was adopted before her husband died or became permanently disabled. An allowance may also be paid on behalf of a step-child.

CHILDREN

Basic Age. An allowance may be paid on behalf of a child or children under sixteen years of age.

Extension while Attending School. An allowance on behalf of a child may be continued until he is 18 years of age or until the end of the school year in which he becomes 18, whichever is the later if he remains at school and if the Director considers it admissible that his education be continued.

Extension for Handicapped Children. An allowance not exceeding $50 per month may be paid to a mother with a disabled child 16 years or over but not yet old enough to be eligible for an allowance under the federal-provincial legislation for disabled persons.[1/] There is no special provision on behalf of such a disabled child if there is a younger child in the family under 16. However, since allowances are granted on a budgetary basis, it is not mandatory to reduce the allowance and, in special cases, where there is a younger child the allowance may be continued at the same rate although it is being paid on behalf of only one child.

MOTHERS

Widow. An allowance may be granted to a mother whose husband is dead.

1/ The Disabled Persons Act, S.C., 1953-54, c.55; The Disabled Persons Allowances Act, S.N.S., 1954, c.11.

Husband Incapacitated. A mother whose husband by reason of permanent, physical or mental disability is unable to support his family may be eligible. The disability of the husband must be certified by the family physician and except in extreme cases, the applicant must meet the cost of the examination. The departmental Medical Advisor examines the record to determine whether or not the father is unemployable within the meaning of the Act and the case is reviewed every six months or more often if the situation requires it. The final decision of the Director is based upon both social and medical evidence.

Husband in Mental Hospital or Sanatorium. A mother may be eligible under the Act as the wife of permanently disabled husband if the latter is committed to a mental hospital or sanatorium.

Husband in Penal Institution. No allowance is paid to a mother whose husband is in a penal institution. 1/

Divorced or Separated Parents. No allowance is paid to a mother who has been divorced or legally separated.

Deserted Wife. No allowance is paid to a mother who has been deserted. 1/

Unmarried Mother. An unmarried mother is not eligible. 1/

1/ The Social Assistance Act, Part I S.N.S. 1958, c.13, makes provision for certain categories of mothers with dependent children under 16 years not covered under The Mothers' Allowances Act, as follows: mothers whose husbands are serving terms of imprisonment for at least two years, mothers whose husbands have deserted them for at least one year, and mothers who though not married to the father of the children, lived with him for at least five years before his death. Foster mothers caring for children who have been abandoned or are not being maintained by their parents, or children whose parents are dead or permanently disabled, may also qualify for an allowance under the Social Assistance Act. The allowances are administered as under The Mothers' Allowances Act. The maximum allowance for a mother and one child is set at $40 a month with $5 a month for each additional child and, for a foster mother, $15 a month for each child.

FOSTER PARENT

An allowance on behalf of a child or children whose parents are dead or permanently disabled may be paid to the grandmother, sister, aunt or other person who in the opinion of the Commission is a suitable person to have their care and custody of the foster parent who must be without adequate means to support them. 1/

THIRD PARTY ADMINISTRATION

There is no provision for the administration of an allowance by a person other than the beneficiary.

ELIGIBILITY: GENERAL CONDITIONS

CHARACTER

The mother or other person in charge of the children must be a suitable person to have the care and custody of the children.

CITIZENSHIP

There is no citizenship requirement.

RESIDENCE

The mother must be resident in Nova Scotia at the time of application and have been so resident for at least one year prior to her application or since her marriage, if that period is less than one year, or during at least two of the four years immediately preceding her application. The child or children must reside in the Province with the mother. However, allowances may be continued during temporary absences of the child from home for purposes of education or for other reasons. If the children are in care of a foster mother and the mother is dead, the mother must have been resident for one year immediately prior to her death or from the time of her marriage to her death, whichever is the shorter period, or not less than two years of the four years preceding her death.

1/ See footnote 1/ page 32

MEANS TEST

The mother may not have cash in excess of $1500 or securities which are readily convertible and of a cash value in excess of $1500. The child and/or the mother may not have an interest in real or personal property or both of a value which, in the opinion of the Director, is sufficient for the adequate maintenance of the child. No lien is placed against property. Other income is also taken into account in establishing the amount of the allowance, including the earnings of older children who are not eligible but are living at home. No allowance may be paid if the mother, father or child is entitled to compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act of Nova Scotia, or if the mother or child is entitled to a pension or allowance under the Pensions Act (Canada) or under any other similar legislation in Canada or in any other country or jurisdiction.

ELIGIBILITY: EXCEPTIONAL CASES

There is no provision for granting allowances to needy mothers not strictly eligible under the terms of the Act.

RATES OF ALLOWANCE

The maximum monthly allowance payable to a family is set at $90. No maximum is set for a mother and one child or for each additional child. A disabled father in the home is included in the budget on which the amount of the allowance is based. The average monthly fuel and clothing costs are also included in the budget. The allowance is intended to supplement the family's income and the amount paid is determined by the circumstances of each applicant.

SUPPLEMENTARY ALLOWANCES

There is no provision for the payment of supplementary allowances over and above the maximum of $90 per month in cases of unusual need.

DISQUALIFICATIONS OR GROUNDS FOR CANCELLATION

The allowance is cancelled if the child ceases to live with his mother in the Province, or if the mother becomes ineligible under the terms of the Act. Nothing in the Act limits or removes the legal

duty or liability of any person for the support or maintenance of dependent children.

SPECIAL SERVICES

CASEWORK OR FAMILY COUNSELLING

Casework and family counselling services are provided by visitors and investigators. Provincial field staff are required to visit each recipient at least twice a year.

HEALTH SERVICES

Medical and Surgical. Under an agreement between the Government of the Province and the Medical Society of Nova Scotia, recipients of Mothers' Allowances and their eligible dependents are provided with limited medical care at home or in the doctor's office including the drugs and dressings ordinarily used during such visits. This program now includes surgery for tonsils and adenoids and minor surgery in the doctor's office as well as payment for hospital surgery to $50. Fractures and refractions (eye test) are included for children up to the age of eighteen years. Obstetrical benefits are also included. For these services the Department of Public Welfare pays the Society $1.15 per month for each person on whose behalf an allowance is paid. A payment of $25 is also made to doctors for medical attendance during the first twelve days of hospital care.

Hospital Care. Under the Provincial Hospital Insurance Act all residents of the province are entitled to receive free of charge standard ward in-patient care, drugs, laboratory and diagnostic and other ancillary hospital services, as well as emergency and certain other out-patient services. Costs are shared by the federal and provincial governments.

STAFF TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

As a general rule, graduation from a school of social work is required but, in some instances, persons with university training are accepted and in-service training is provided.

RECIPROCAL AGREEMENTS

The Act does not provide for reciprocal agreements with other provinces.

NEW BRUNSWICK

TITLE OF ACT

Aid to needy mothers is granted under The Mothers' Allowances Act, R.S.N.B. 1952, c.147, amended by S.N.B. 1956, c.48; 1957, c.47; 1958, c.49; 1959, c.61. The initial legislation, the Mothers' Allowance Act of 1930, was proclaimed in 1943 and the first payments made on November 30, 1943.

ADMINISTRATION

The Act is administered by a Director who is appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and is responsible to the Minister of Health and Social Services. He receives applications, all of which must be accompanied by statutory declarations. His decision with respect to eligibility and amount of allowance is final, although he may alter, amend and rescind any such decision. An Advisory Commission appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council considers all applications and on the basis of reports from investigators makes recommendations to the Director regarding eligibility and the minimum allowance to be granted in each case. It also advises on the altering or withdrawing of allowances and makes recommendation to the Director concerning applicants and beneficiaries under the Act. The Commission, which meets at least once a month, consists of not fewer than three members, two of whom must be women. Members are appointed for not more than five years, and serve without salary except for travelling expenses and a per diem allowance during meetings. The Chairman of the Commission at present is the provincial Child Welfare Officer. Departmental field staff make the investigations on which the decisions regarding eligibility are based. The staff are also investigators for other provincial public assistance programs.

FINANCING

The costs of allowances and administration are paid by the Province out of a special fund established for that purpose.

ELIGIBILITY: COVERAGE

Subject to the provisions of the Act and Regulations, an allowance may be paid to a mother towards the support of a child or chil-

dren who are actually in her care and for whose support adequate means are not available. An allowance may be paid in respect of a legitimate child, including a stepchild, and a child legally adopted.

CHILDREN

Basic Age. An allowance may be paid on behalf of a child or children under 17 years of age.

Extension while Attending School. An allowance paid on behalf of a child who reaches 17 years of age and is attending school may be continued until the end of the school year.

Extension for Handicapped Children. There is no provision for for extending the payment of allowances made on behalf of physically or mentally incapacitated children 17 years of age or over.

MOTHERS

Widow. A mother may be eligible for an allowance on behalf of her child or children if the father is dead.

Husband Incapacitated. A mother may be eligible if the father is unable to support the children because of total permanent disability which arose while he was resident in the Province. The regulations provide for the appointment of a Medical Advisor, who on the basis of medical reports forwarded by family doctors, rules on cases of permanent total disability and advises the Director concerning them. The latter, upon the recommendation of the Medical Advisor, may authorize the hospitalization of the person claiming total disability and such x-ray, laboratory and other services essential to diagnosis. Costs of such services are paid by the Province.

Husband in Mental Hospital. An allowance may be granted if the father is a patient in the Provincial Hospital for the mentally ill and became a patient while resident in the Province. Payment of the allowance may be continued after his discharge during such periods of further treatment at home as are certified by the Superintendent or by the Chief Medical Officer of the Province.

Husband in Sanatorium. An allowance may be granted if the father is a patient in a sanatorium for the treatment of tuberculosis and became a patient while resident in the Province. Payments may be continued after discharge during periods of further treatment

certified by the Superintendent of the Sanatorium or by Chief Medical Officer.

Husband in a Hospital for Rehabilitation Treatment. An allowance may be granted if the father is a patient in a hospital for rehabilitation treatment, as recommended by the Provincial Rehabilitation Officer. Payment of the allowance may be continued after his discharge during periods of further treatment, as are certified by the Medical Superintendent of the hospital or the Chief Medical Officer.

Husband in Penal Institution. A mother is not eligible if her husband is in a penal institution.

Divorced or Separated Parents. A mother who has been divorced or separated is not eligible.

Deserted Wife. To be eligible, the mother must have been deserted at least two years immediately prior to the date of her application. Her husband must not be in the Province, so far as can be ascertained or own property in the Province and she must be unable to obtain support from him after having made every reasonable effort to do so.

Unmarried Mother. No allowance is paid towards the support of the child or children of an unmarried mother.

FOSTER PARENT

An allowance may be paid to a grandmother, aunt or sister, on behalf of the children, if the mother is dead, unable to care for them because of permanent total disability or is a patient in the Provincial Hospital or sanatorium and if the father is also dead, disabled or confined. The death, disability or confinement of the parents must have taken place while they were resident in the province. The children must be in the actual care and custody of the foster mother and there must be insufficient means for their maintenance.

THIRD PARTY ADMINISTRATION

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make regulations providing for the payment of the allowance in special circumstances to a suitable person other than the applicant to be administered for the maintenance of the family.

ELIGIBILITY: GENERAL CONDITIONS

CHARACTER

The applicant must be a fit, proper and suitable person to have the care and custody of the child or children.

CITIZENSHIP

There is no citizenship requirement. The applicant must not be an Indian, as defined by the Indian Act of Canada.

RESIDENCE

The child must be resident in the Province, and must have been so resident for at least one year prior to the date of the application, or, if the child is under one year of age, the mother must have been resident at the time of his birth and the child must have been resident since birth; or, a child resident in the Province may be eligible if he is the child of a person who was a member of the Armed Forces during World War II resident at the time of enlistment.

A person is resident if his main place of abode, to which he returns whenever absent, is situated in the Province. A person is not considered resident during any period of absence exceeding twelve months. An allowance is suspended during the absence of the child, mother or foster mother from the Province. However, if justified by circumstances, it may be paid for a period of absence not exceeding a total of three months in the twelve month period preceding the return to the Province of the absent child, mother or foster mother.

The child or children must live with the recipient but if a child is required to leave the actual care of his mother or foster mother temporarily, the Director may permit the allowance to be continued for not more than two months. The child may also leave home to attend school provided his absence at any one time does not exceed a school term and is approved by the County Superintendent of Schools.

MEANS TEST

No allowance will be paid if the mother, father, or children own or acquire real property exceeding, free of encumbrances, $5,000 in value. However, if the mother has in her own right or held in trust

for her or her children an amount in excess of $1,000 in cash, government bonds or other liquid assets, she may not be granted an allowance unless these assets are applied to future payments for the support of the dependent children. The manner of payment of these funds is as recommended by the Commission. Also, no allowance will be paid if there is in force upon the life of any such persons a contract of insurance, the insurance money under which is not payable to a beneficiary or assignee for value, and which has a guaranteed loan value in excess of $1,000. For purposes of the Act the true value of the property is used, but no lien is placed against any property owned by the beneficiary or her dependents. No specific limitation is placed on outside income such as earnings, monthly cash payments, farm income or rentals, as each case is considered on the basis of need. However, earnings of the mother in excess of $80 per month are deducted from the allowance. Earnings of older children are generally not considered, provided that the child is making an adequate contribution to the home for his own maintenance.

A less rigid means test is applied to foster mothers than to other beneficiaries.

ELIGIBILITY: EXCEPTIONAL CASES

There is no provision under the Act for aid to needy mothers not strictly eligible. They are the responsibility of the Provincial Child Welfare Officer and the Children's Aid Society of the municipality in which they live.

RATES OF ALLOWANCE

The maximum allowance for a mother and one child is $35 per month, with $10 for each additional child. The monthly maximum for a family is $80. No additional allowance is granted for a disabled father living in the home and there is no special provision for winter clothing or fuel. The total income in money and kind is considered in determing the amount of the allowance to be granted in each case.

SUPPLEMENTARY ALLOWANCES

The Director may grant an additional $10 for rent if circumstances require it but only when the allowance already being paid is less than the family maximum of $80 monthly.

DISQUALIFICATIONS OR GROUNDS FOR CANCELLATION

No allowance may be paid in respect of any child of school age who is not attending school in accordance with the provisions of the provincial School Attendance Act. No allowance will be paid if, in an effort to obtain the allowance or an increase therein, property has been transferred without adequate compensation within two years of the application. Failure to report circumstances affecting eligibility and failure to use the allowance for the maintenance of the child are grounds for cancellation of the allowance. The legal liability of any person for the maintenance of a child is not limited or removed by the provisions of the Act.

SPECIAL SERVICES

CASEWORK OR FAMILY COUNSELLING

Investigators interview all applicants, and visitors see each family once in three months.

HEALTH SERVICES

There is no special provision for medical, dental, or optical services for recipients of mothers' allowances and their dependents but these are available to them in the same way as to others who are unable to pay. Costs are met by the municipality of residence.

Under the provincial Hospital Care Insurance Act, insured residents and their dependents may receive in-patient standard ward hospital care, laboratory, diagnostic and other ancillary hospital services as well as emergency out-patient care. The required premiums are paid on behalf of mothers' allowances recipients by the Department of Health and Social Services. The cost of these services for all insured residents is shared by the federal and provincial Governments.

STAFF TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

Not defined.

RECIPROCAL AGREEMENTS

The Act does not provide for reciprocal agreements with other provinces.

QUEBEC

TITLE OF ACT

Aid to needy mothers is granted under The Needy Mothers' Assistance Act, R.S.Q. 1941, c.180; amended by S.Q. 1942, c.53; 1944, c.32; 1946, c.22; 1947, c.55; 1957, c.5; 1958, c.8. The initial legislation was passed in 1937. The first payments, made on February 10, 1939, were retroactive to December 15, 1938.

ADMINISTRATION

The Quebec Social Allowances Commission, appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, carries out the provisions of the Act under the direction of the Minister of Social Welfare. The Commission decides on eligibility in each case and on the amount of allowance to be granted. Applications are forwarded to the central office of the Commission; with each must be a certificate from the officer of the municipality in which the applicant is resident, listing the immovable property registered in the name of the applicant or her husband during the past five years. Municipal officers may also indicate to the Commission persons who do not appear to them to be entitled to an allowance. The Act requires re-investigation of circumstances of each recipient at least once a year. Applications are investigated by staff appointed under the Old Age Assistance Act or by women investigators appointed under the Needy Mothers' Assistance Act. Investigators work from five regional offices.

FINANCING

The costs of the allowances and of administration are paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province.

ELIGIBILITY: COVERAGE

Subject to the terms of the Act an allowance may be granted to a mother (or under certain conditions, the father) who has one or more legitimate children living with her and who does not possess the means necessary for their support.

CHILDREN

Basic Age. An allowance may be paid on behalf of a child or children under 16 years of age.

Extension while attending school. An allowance may be continued or may be paid on behalf of a child 16 to 18 years of age if he is going to school. This allowance may be continued, upon request to the Commission, to the end of the school year if the child reaches 18 while he is at school. The Commission obtains the necessary authorization from the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

Extension for Handicapped Children. An allowance may be paid on behalf of a child who is unable to work because of mental or physical disability but there is no specified age at which such children become ineligible.

MOTHERS

Widow. A mother whose husband is dead is eligible for an allowance.

Husband Incapacitated. A mother whose husband is totally disabled, that is, mentally or physically unable to work, is eligible provided his disability is established to the satisfaction of the Medical Board of the Commission to be about 12 months' duration.

Husband in Mental Hospital. A mother is eligible if her husband is a patient in a mental hospital and if his illness can be expected to last about 12 months. The allowance may be extended for not more than two months in each year when the husband is on leave of absence from the hospital.

Husband in Sanatorium. A mother may also be eligible if her husband is a patient in a tuberculosis sanatorium and his illness can be expected to last about 12 months. If he is not in a sanatorium but is mentally or physically unable to work for about 12 months an allowance may be paid, providing his condition is not contagious. The allowance may be continued for not more than six months when the husband becomes able to work after having suffered from tuberculosis but is working only part-time and, in the opinion of the Medical Board of the Commission, is unable to do more without danger of relapse.

Husband in Penal Institution. An allowance may be paid to a mother whose husband is in a prison or other place of detention for a period of six months or more.

Deserted, Separated or Divorced Wife. A deserted, separated or divorced wife becomes eligible for an allowance if the husband has been absent from the home for at least one year.

Unmarried Mother. No allowance may be paid in respect of a child whose parents are not legally married.

FOSTER PARENT

If a mother who would have been eligible or who is already receiving an allowance dies or is hospitalized, an allowance may be paid to a grandmother, aunt, or older sister over 21 years of age. A foster parent must satisfy the same conditions of character, nationality, and residence as do mothers.

FATHER

If the mother dies, the allowance may be paid to a disabled father. The allowance is paid to the father not as the beneficiary, but as the administrator or as the guardian of the children.

THIRD PARTY ADMINISTRATION

An administrator may be appointed by the Commission to use the allowance for the needs of the beneficiary and her children when she seems to be incapable of making good use of it.

ELIGIBILITY: GENERAL CONDITIONS

CHARACTER

The mother must, to the satisfaction of the Commission, afford reasonable guarantee of good conduct and competency to give her children the care of a good mother.

CITIZENSHIP

The mother must possess Canadian citizenship by birth or by marriage, or must have been a Canadian citizen for at least 15 years, or must be the wife or the widow of a Canadian citizen.

RESIDENCE

The mother must live in the Province and have been domiciled in the Province for at least five years immediately prior to her application for an allowance and, in fact, have resided therein for at least 1,095 days within this period. The children must live with the beneficiary but if she or one of the children must leave home temporarily, the allowance may be continued if the Commission is satisfied that the absence is necessary or desirable.

MEANS TEST

No allowance may be paid if the mother, her husband and dependent children, if any of them own or acquire liquid assets or moveable property, other than household furnishings and clothing, in excess of $5,000. The net equity is based on the municipal evaluation after deduction of all encumbrances. No lien is placed against property owned by the beneficiary or her dependents. A beneficiary may earn up to $600 a year without affecting the maximum allowance to which she would otherwise be entitled. In determing the income of an applicant, family allowances, assigned pay, gratuities from charitable or welfare organizations, casual gifts or amounts expended on hospitalization for herself, husband, or dependent children are not considered. In all cases, however, the Commission must take into consideration the obligations of children for the maintenance of their parents under the Civil Code and may reduce the allowance for any other justified reasons. Income is calculated on a yearly basis. The Commission may grant a reduced allowance to a foster mother taking into consideration her means for her own support.

ELIGIBILITY: EXCEPTIONAL CASES

In special cases provision is also made for the granting of allowances to needy mothers not strictly eligible under the terms of the Act if the Quebec Social Allowances Commission, after investigation, deems it equitable and in the spirit of the Act, and is so authorized by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

RATES OF ALLOWANCE

An applicant with one child, may receive up to $60 a month. The allowance is raised by $10 for each subsequent child. An additional $10 is granted for a totally disabled husband living at home and

$5 for a mother who is physically or mentally unable to work. There is no maximum allowance set for a family but the minimum allowance which may be granted under the Act is $5 a month. The actual amount of the allowance is determined after consideration of the means of each applicant for her own support. Fuel and winter clothing are included in the allowance.

A foster mother may be granted an allowance of $40 per month for the first child plus $10 for each additional child. Her total allowance must not exceed the maximum allowance for which the mother would have been eligible.

SUPPLEMENTARY ALLOWANCE

Beneficiaries whose income and allowance are insufficient to meet their needs may receive a special monthly allowance under the Public Charities Act. These allowances are paid through social agencies.

DISQUALIFICATIONS OR GROUNDS FOR CANCELLATION

No allowance may be paid to a mother who does not keep at least one child with her; who leaves the Province; who fails to report changed circumstances; or who ceases to fulfil the conditions of eligibility. In no case may she accept employment prejudicial to the education or care of her children.

SPECIAL SERVICES

CASEWORK OR FAMILY COUNSELLING

Services are limited to investigations of eligibility before an allowance is granted and annually thereafter, but any case requiring counselling is referred to a proper social agency for attention.

HEALTH SERVICES

There is no special provision for needy mothers, as such, but community health services, such as dispensaries, clinics, and health units, where organized, are available to them.

STAFF TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

Information not available.

RECIPROCAL AGREEMENTS

The Act does not provide for reciprocal agreements with other provinces.

ONTARIO

TITLE OF ACT

Aid to needy mothers is granted under The Mothers' and Dependent Children's Allowances Act, S.O. 1957, c.73 amended by S.O. 1958, c.62. The initial legislation was passed in 1920 and the first payments were made as from November 1, 1920.

ADMINISTRATION

The Department of Public Welfare is responsible for the administration of the Act. The Director of the Welfare Allowances Branch, appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, is responsible for general supervision of the administration of the Act and advises regional administrators on their duties. He also acts as Chairman of the Board of Review, which reviews applications on the request of an applicant, recipient, beneficiary or regional welfare administrator and makes recommendations as to whether or not an allowance should be granted under the special cases' clause. The Board is appointed by the Minister and consists of the Director and at least two other persons.

Applications for allowances are made initially to the regional welfare administrator or to any employee of the Department of Public Welfare authorized by the Minister to receive applications. The regional welfare administrator receives all applications for allowances, determines the eligibility of each applicant and the amount of allowance to be granted, and may vary the amount so determined. Applications are investigated by departmental field staff working from district offices. Field staff also submit reports every four months to the regional administrator on the circumstances of the family which might affect the continuance or amount of the allowance.

A Medical Advisory Board, appointed by the Minister, has the responsibility of investigating and reporting annually upon the eligibility of a dependent father. The Board consists of at least three persons, the Chairman of which must be a qualified medical practitioner.

FINANCING

All costs of allowances and expenses of administration are paid by the Province from a special fund appropriated by the Legislature for the purpose.

ELIGIBILITY: COVERAGE

Subject to the provisions of the Act and Regulations an allowance may be paid towards the support of one or more dependent children, who are living with the applicant and who would not be cared for properly without the assistance of an allowance. Indian mothers who are widows or whose husbands are dependent within the meaning of the Act may also benefit.

CHILDREN

Basic Age. An allowance may be paid on behalf of one or more children who are under 18. The children, if of school age, must be attending school or be on vacation from school and returning there at the end of the vacation period.

Extension for Handicapped Children. An allowance may be paid on behalf of a child under 18 years who is unable to attend school because of a mental or physical disability.

MOTHERS

Widow. An applicant whose husband is dead may be eligible.

Husband Incapacitated. If her husband is permanently unemployable because of mental or physical disability, an applicant may be granted an allowance. The application must be accompanied by a certificate from a duly qualified medical practitioner. All such applications are reviewed by a Medical Advisory Board which obtains any necessary additional evidence and reports to the regional administrator on the possibility of restoring employability through treatment. The Board reviews each case at least once a year. If, in the opinion of the regional administrator, the husband may benefit from rehabilitation services under The Rehabilitation Services Act, the allowance on his behalf may be continued to the mother for the period during which the husband receives such services.

Husband in Mental Hospital or Sanatorium. An applicant whose husband is in a hospital or sanatorium because of mental or physical incapacity may be eligible if his unemployability is certified by the Medical Advisory Board as satisfying the requirements of the Act.

Husband in Penal Institution. An allowance may be granted a mother whose husband has been in a penal institution for a continuous period of six months or more.

Divorced Mother. An allowance may be paid to a mother for the support of her children if she is divorced from their father and has been granted custody of the children. If an order was made to provide for maintenance of the children, such payments are included in income of the mother.

Deserted Wife. An allowance may be granted to a woman whose husband has deserted her and has not been heard of for at least six months. Her application must be accompanied by a statutory declaration of circumstances, non-support, and failure of efforts to locate him. If the husband is later found, the allowance may be continued at the discretion of the regional administrator for a period of not more than three months following the month in which he is found.

Unmarried Mother. An allowance may be paid to an unmarried mother, if she is at least eighteen years of age and the child is at least six months of age.

FOSTER PARENT

An allowance may be paid to a person, who, in the opinion of the regional administrator, is a suitable person to act as foster mother or to act in loco parentis to a dependent child. A foster parent must satisfy the residence requirements of a mother.

FATHER

An allowance may be paid to a father who is permanently unemployable, who is a widower, or whose wife has deserted him and has not been heard of for six months or more, or whose wife is a patient in a sanatorium, hospital or other similar institution, or who has been imprisoned in a penal institution for six months or more. He must satisfy the residence requirements for a mother and must be unable to care properly for the child or children without the assistance of an allowance.

THIRD PARTY ADMINISTRATION

If an allowance is not being expended for the benefit of the children, it may be paid to any other person approved by the regional administrator as a trustee to expend the allowance for the benefit of the mother and her dependents.

ELIGIBILITY: GENERAL CONDITIONS

CHARACTER

The applicant must, in the opinion of the regional administrator, be a suitable person to receive an allowance.

CITIZENSHIP

There is no requirement regarding citizenship in the legislation.

RESIDENCE

The applicant must be resident in Ontario and must have been so resident for at least one year immediately prior to her application. Any absence from Ontario during that year may be permitted provided the regional administrator is satisfied that it was of a temporary nature. She must also continue to reside in the Province with her children while receiving the allowance, unless she has been given permission in writing by the regional administrator to be absent for compassionate or other approved reasons. In certain cases permission is granted for the child to leave home temporarily if he has to attend school in another municipality. Any period during which the mother received direct relief on behalf of a province other than Ontario is not counted as residence in Ontario.

MEANS TEST

Any means which the applicant, the spouse or the applicant's children have in cash or property is taken into consideration in setting the amount of the allowance. Cash, bonds, stocks or other liquid assets up to $1000 is permitted for an applicant and one dependent, with an extra $200 allowed for each additional dependent. A foster mother may not qualify for an allowance on behalf of a foster child if the child owns liquid assets in excess of $500.

A mother or dependent father may not own or acquire equity in real property unless it is used as a home by the recipient and her dependents, and circumstances require that she live in it, or unless she agrees to such arrangement or disposition as the regional administrator considers satisfactory. A similar rule applies to real property owned by a foster child. The regulations concerning the handling of

property in no way constitute a lien against any property held by the recipient or her dependents.

A beneficiary may be employed on a part-time basis, for not more than 24 hours a week if regularly employed, or if not regularly employed for not more than 24 hours each week up to eight consecutive weeks. All allowances are subject to reduction where there are children of earning age living in the home and in any other cases where justified.

ELIGIBILITY: EXCEPTIONAL CASES

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, in special cases and where investigation shows it to be advisable, direct that an allowance be granted to an applicant not strictly eligible under the terms of the Act.

RATES OF ALLOWANCE

The maximum allowance payable is $120 monthly for two beneficiaries, that is, a mother and one child; $136 for three beneficiaries; $150 for four; $162 for five; $172 for six and $180 for seven or more beneficiaries. The amount of allowance is equal to family expenses, calculated as set out in the Regulations, less family income.

The maximum monthly allowance payable to a foster mother is $30 for one child, $55 for two, and $15 for each additional beneficiary.

In calculating family income weight is given to all income, except certain specified items, which are excluded. These are family allowances, direct relief, charitable donations, allotted or assigned pay by a member of the armed forces. In determing total income, a specified percentage of certain items is taken and the full value of others.

Specifically, income includes gross income from salaries or wages less 25 per cent of the expense of food, clothing and sundries, according to amounts set out in the Regulations, and less transportation costs to a maximum of $6 monthly while the applicant or recipient is employed; 80 per cent of gross income received from roomers or lodgers, or an amount equal to ten dollars monthly per roomer or lodger, whichever is the greater; 40 per cent of gross income received from boarders, or $22 per adult boarder and $12 monthly for each child boarder, whichever is the greater; 60 per cent of gross income received from rented self-contained quarters; 40 per cent of blind or disabled persons' allowance, old age assistance or old

age security received by any member of the applicant's family living with the applicant; 20 per cent of the first $1,000 gross income from a farm, 30 per cent of the second $1,000 and 40 per cent of the third $1,000; payments received under a mortgage, agreement for sale or loans agreement; periodic payments received under any annuity, pension plan, superannuation or insurance benefit; payments under a separation agreement, an order under divorce proceedings or under the Deserted Wives' and Children's Maintenance Act, or under Part III of the Child Welfare Act, or under any agreement made between the mother and putative father of a child born out of wedlock; or any other benefits received by or on behalf of a recipient or beneficiary.

In determing monthly expenses certain allowances are made for shelter, food and clothing. Rent up to $67.50 for unheated premises, up to $75 for heated premises, or principal and interest on a mortgage, taxes and maintenance up to $67.50 a month is permitted if such payments are considered reasonable by the regional administrator. A monthly allowance up to $8.50 for utilities is permitted. A fuel allowance of up to $24 monthly for September through March may be granted. The amount is based on the local cost of coke and the number of rooms in the house. Food allowances are calculated according to age of child, while the amount permitted for an adult is slightly less if there are three or more beneficiaries in the family. A set amount is prescribed for food other than milk, with the number of quarts of fresh milk or equivalent in evaporated or powder allowed in addition.

The monthly food allowance for an adult in a family of two beneficiaries is $19.63, with a milk allowance of 15 quarts of fresh milk, twenty 16-ounce cans of evaporated milk or 4 lbs. of skim milk powder. A dependent child, 16 to 16 years of age, is permitted a food allowance of $15.58 monthly with the same milk allowance as for an adult. A girl 13 - 15 years may have a food allowance of $14.46; a boy the same age $16.62; a child 10 - 12 years, $14.46; a child 4 - 9 years, $12.03; the milk allowance for these categories is 22 quarts of fresh milk, twenty-eight 16-oz. cans of evaporated milk or 6 lbs. of skim milk powder. A child of one to three years is permitted an allowance of $8.61, an infant under 1 year, $4.32, with a milk allowance for each class of 26 quarts of fresh milk, thirty-two 16-oz. cans of evaporated milk or 7 quarts of skim milk powder.

The monthly clothing allowance is as follows: $10 for a recipient with one dependent child, $14 for a recipient with two dependents, $17 for a recipient with three dependents, $19 for a recipient with four dependents, with $1 for each additional dependent.

A monthly amount of $5.00 is allowed for sundries, $7.00 for household maintenance and $5.00 for insurance on the life of a mother or $10.00 on either mother or father, or both, if a dependent father in the home is a recipient or a beneficiary of mothers' allowances.

SUPPLEMENTARY ALLOWANCES

The monthly food allowance may be increased if a qualified medical practitioner certifies that a beneficiary is pregnant or is a nursing mother, or that a beneficiary requires a gastric diet, a low-residue diet, a diabetic low-fat diet or a diabetic high-fat diet.

An increase of twenty per cent in the monthly fuel allowance may be permitted provided the amount does not exceed $24 if a beneficiary is ill or if the house is of faulty construction.

DISQUALIFICATIONS OR GROUNDS FOR CANCELLATION

Failure to use the allowance for the care of the child will result in the allowance being suspended or paid to an administrator. An allowance may be suspended or cancelled for any reason for which an application would be refused, and the regional administrator may refuse to grant, or may suspend or cancel an allowance if the applicant is able to care for her dependents while employed full-time, or employment is available and the applicant or recipient is unwilling to accept employment.

SPECIAL SERVICES

CASEWORK OR FAMILY COUNSELLING

Administrators and staffs of district welfare offices of the Department of Public Welfare assist beneficiaries wherever possible. Advice regarding the expenditure of the allowance for the benefit of the dependents is available from field staff.

HEALTH SERVICES

Medical and Surgical and Other Care

Under agreement between the Minister of Public Welfare and the Ontario Medical Association, limited medical care is provided

at provincial cost through the Medical Welfare Plan administered by the Ontario Medical Association. The Department of Public Welfare pays into the fund operated by the Plan $1.25 per month for each recipient, who is then entitled to care from the physician of her choice. Services covered by the Plan include home and office visits, emergency medication, home confinements, and specified minor surgery, but not medical aids, appliances and supplies.

Optical. Beneficiaries and their dependents may receive eye examinations at provincial expense only if the participating physician, under the Ontario Welfare Plan, provides such a service.

Pharmaceutical. Physicians are required to provide emergency drugs.

Dental

Since January 1, 1959, dental treatment has been available without charge for children under 16 years of age who are benefiting under the mothers' allowances program. This treatment may be obtained from the dentist of choice under an agreement between the Province of Ontario and the Royal College of Dental Surgeons. It is financed by the Province through monthly per capita payments for each child beneficiary.

HOSPITAL CARE

Mothers' allowances beneficiaries are eligible for benefits under the provincial Hospital Services Commission Act, 1957, and are exempt from payments of premiums. Standard ward hospital care, laboratory, diagnostic and other ancillary hospital services as well as emergency out-patient services are available. Costs are shared by the federal and provincial governments.

STAFF TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

In general, the requirements are social work training and/or in-service training.

RECIPROCAL AGREEMENTS

The Act does not provide for reciprocal agreements with other provinces.

MANITOBA

TITLE OF ACT

The program of aid to needy mothers with dependent children, initially provided for in legislation passed in 1916, and subsequently in the Child Welfare Act, R.S.M. 1954, c.35, (Part III), is now to be transferred to the social allowances program, which is being established under The Social Allowances Act, 1959.[1/]

While a large part of the new Act became effective February 1, 1960, the clauses relating to mothers with dependent children have not yet been proclaimed. Under Regulations effective February 1, 1960, however, the aid to mothers covered under Part III of the Child Welfare Act is being administered as part of the social allowances program.

The Social Allowances Act provides for the payment of 'indigent relief' by the municipalities to unemployed or other persons requiring short term aid and, by the Province, of 'social allowances' to certain categories of persons formerly the responsibility of the municipalities, as well as of the provincial aid to needy mothers with dependent children. When fully proclaimed, the Act will extend coverage of needy mothers to mothers whose husbands are serving a term of imprisonment of one year or more, and to unmarried mothers caring for two or more of their children in their own homes.

ADMINISTRATION

The Director of Public Welfare is responsible, under the direction and control of the Minister of Health and Public Welfare, for the administration of the Child Welfare Act and The Social Allowances Act.

Applications for aid are made on the prescribed form to the office of Department in the area in which the applicant is living.

FINANCING

The costs of administration and allowances are paid by the Province out of the Consolidated Fund.

1/ The Social Allowances Act, S.M. 1959 (2nd), c.57.

ELIGIBILITY: COVERAGE

Subject to the provisions of the Act and the Regulations, an allowance may be paid towards the support of dependent children, including legally adopted children and step-children, who are likely to suffer because of lack of means for proper care.

CHILDREN [1]

Basic Age. An allowance may be paid on behalf of children under 16 years of age.

Extension while Attending School. An allowance may be continued for a child who is benefitting from instruction in school until his 18th birthday.

Extension for Handicapped Children. An allowance may be continued on behalf of children over 16 years and under 18 years who are incapable of self-support because of physical or mental incapacity.

MOTHERS

Widow. An allowance may be paid to the mother on behalf of one or more children whose father is dead.

Father Incapacitated. An allowance may be paid if the father is totally and permanently physically disabled. Applications on the grounds of physical incapacity must be accompanied by a medical certificate stating the nature and probable duration of the disability. The report must be approved by the medical officer of the Public Welfare Division who recommends the period of enrolment.

Father in Mental Hospital. An allowance may be paid to the mother on behalf of children whose father is a patient in a hospital for mental diseases. It may be continued during the term of probation under the "Mental Diseases Act".

Father in Sanatorium. An allowance may be paid to the mother on behalf of children whose father is a patient in a tuberculosis sanatorium. It may be continued during the father's convalescence after sanatorium care.

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[1] As defined in The Social Allowances Act.

Father in Penal Institution. When the remaining clauses of the Social Allowances Act are proclaimed, a mother whose husband is serving a term of imprisonment of one year or more will be eligible for an allowance. At the present time she is eligible only if the father is medically certified as totally and permanently incapacitated.

Divorced or Separated Parents. Marital status is not a basic condition of eligibility and therefore enrolment can be considered when other eligibility requirements are met and the divorced or separated father is deceased or totally and permanently disabled.

Deserted Wife. When the new Act is fully proclaimed, deserted mothers will be eligible for an allowance after a waiting period of one year following desertion. Under Part III of the Child Welfare Act, if the father of the child has been continuously absent for at least seven years, and there is no reason to believe that he is alive, the mother may petition the Court for an order declaring the father presumed dead for the purposes of this Act. However, the mother and children may be eligible if the father is absent for a continuous period of four years or more, and his whereabouts are unknown, provided that the children have been in receipt of municipal assistance for one year prior to application.

Unmarried Mother. Similarly, under the new Act an unmarried mother caring for two or more of her own children in her own home, will be eligible for an allowance. At the present time an allowance may be paid on behalf of a child born out of wedlock if the conditions of eligibility regarding the decease or disability of the father are met; otherwise an allowance may be paid with the approval of the Minister.

FOSTER PARENT

If the mother who would otherwise be eligible is not living, or is confined to a hospital for mental diseases, or is physically or mentally incapacitated, the allowance may be paid to any person authorized by the Director to have the care and custody of the child or children.

THIRD PARTY ADMINISTRATION

The Director may appoint a person to administer, under supervision, the allowance for the mother if, in his discretion, such action would be in the best interests of the beneficiaries.

ELIGIBILITY: GENERAL CONDITIONS

CITIZENSHIP

Under the Child Welfare Act (Part III), the child must have been born in Canada or the father must be a British subject. If the father is dead, the mother must be a British subject. If both parents are dead, the parent who died last must have been a British subject at the time of death. If otherwise eligible, however, the child may be enrolled for a social allowance, under The Social Allowances Act. When provisions for mothers with dependent children become fully operative under this Act, citizenship requirements will not apply.

RESIDENCE

When The Social Allowances Act is fully proclaimed, residence for mothers with dependent children will be as for other applicants for social allowances, that is, one year of continuous residence in the Province. At the present time, the child must have been resident in the Province for at least two years prior to the death, admission to mental hospital or sanatorium, or disability of the father. If the child has not resided in the Province, or has so resided for a shorter period immediately prior to the death, disablement, or admission to mental hospital or sanatorium of the father, an allowance may be paid provided that the father had two years' previous residence in the Province, that the child is not eligible elsewhere, and that payment is recommended by the Director. In cases of desertion, the mother must have had legal residence in the Province at the time she was deserted by her husband.

Allowances are continued on behalf of children temporarily absent from home for purposes of education or for other sound reasons.

MEANS TEST

The financial resources of the mother, father, or children, or all of them include the net amount of all income, allowances, pensions, insurance benefits, revenue from business or farming operations, regular gifts and gratuities whether in cash or in kind, and includes the value attributed to free shelter, free board, free lodgings and any other assets.

In the calculation of resources, certain exclusions and exemptions are allowed: liquid assets up to $200 for one person up to a maximum of $1000 per family, the cash surrender value of life insurance policies up to $2000, equity in the home in which the applicant resides, basic stock herd on a farm up to a value of $2000, seed for the next year's crop and essential equipment to carry on farming or business operations.

In assessing need, income from other sources is also considered. Unearned income, for example, dependents allowances, assigned pay, rent or crop shares from property, and certain pensions and allowances is generally totally deductible from the allowance. Family allowances are not deductible. Earned income is separated into deductible and non-deductible portions. Thus $20 a month of the mother's earnings are non-deductible from the allowance she would otherwise receive. Children earning and living at home are considered as boarders from whom the mother's earned income is $20 per month each.

ELIGIBILITY: EXCEPTIONAL CASES

In cases of exceptional need, a child who has not established eligibility under the terms of the Act may receive an allowance at the discretion of the Minister.

RATES OF ALLOWANCE

The monthly allowance is determined after consideration of all circumstances and is the deficit between the family resources and the budget schedule. Certain maximum amounts which vary according to age of child are set for food and clothing, with certain deductions in food allowances being made for families of five or more than five persons. Thus, the maximum food allowance for an adult in a family of two beneficiaries is $23 monthly, and for an adult in a family of more than two beneficiaries, $20; for a child 12 to 17 years, $21; for a child 7 to 11 years, $17; for a child 4 to 6 years, $13; and for a child up to 3 years, $11. For a family of five or more persons, one dollar per month for each of the first five persons is deducted from the total, and for each person over five, $2 is deducted.

Clothing allowances in the amount of $5 a month for each adult and child over 12 years, $4 for a child 7 to 11 years and $3 for a child up to 6 years, are granted.

Rent up to a maximum of $55 a month is permitted; or, actual amount of taxes, insurance and minor repairs up to a maximum of $20

a month plus principal and interest on mortgage or agreement for sale. Where the amount for taxes, insurance, minor repairs, and principal and interest exceeds $55 per month, the amount of the excess may be secured by a lien.

Up to $7 a month is allowed for utilities. A fuel allowance up to $19 a month from October 1 to May 31 for a family in an unheated house, or up to $15 a month in unheated rooms may be paid.

An allowance of $10 a month may be granted for household and personal needs for a family with one adult, or $15 a month for a family with two adults.

SUPPLEMENTARY ALLOWANCES

In special circumstances the maximum rent allowance may be exceeded by an amount up to $10 a month. For special needs not covered by the basic items in the schedule, the Director may grant up to $150 in any one fiscal year. If housekeeper service is needed because of the death or illness of the mother, the cost may be met as required. If the recipient lives in a remote and isolated part of the Province the allowance for food and clothing may be exceeded by an amount up to 25 per cent, and the actual cost of fuel in excess of the maximum may be paid.

DISQUALIFICATIONS OR GROUNDS FOR CANCELLATION

The allowance may be cancelled if the mother does not use the allowance in the best interests of the children, or if the child or children are eligible for benefits in any jurisdiction outside Manitoba; or if they no longer fulfil the eligibility conditions; or if absence from the Province exceeds three months.

SPECIAL SERVICES

CASEWORK OR FAMILY COUNSELLING

Recipients are visited in their homes at least once a year by field staff of the Department and as the needs of the case require.

HEALTH SERVICES [1]

Medical and Other Services. Each recipient of a social allowance is issued with a health care identification card which entitles him to certain health services. These include the following: essential medical and surgical care as may be agreed upon from time to time between the Minister and the Manitoba Medical Service; essential optical supplies where a qualified medical practitioner has certified there is no ocular or systemic disease of the eye; essential dental care as agreed upon from time to time between the Minister and the Manitoba Dental Association; essential drugs as agreed upon from time to time by the Manitoba Pharamceutical Association. Other remedial care, treatment and attention, including physiotherapy as prescribed by a qualified medical practitioner, such chiropractic treatment as the Director may authorize after consultation with a duly qualified medical practitioner who has examined the patient, and transportation and other expenses necessary to provide care, treatment or attention are authorized by the social worker and are paid by the Province on a fee-for-service basis.

Hospital Care. Under the Hospital Insurance Services Act all insured residents of the Province are entitled to standard ward hospital care, laboratory and diagnostic services, and emergency and certain other out-patient services. Mothers' allowances recipients are exempt from the payment of the required premium. Costs for any necessary hospital care is met for this group out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

STAFF TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

Applications may be considered under three classifications:

Welfare Worker "A". - Less than Arts graduate whose aptitude or experience qualifies him as a trainee.

Welfare Worker "B". - Graduation in Arts or equivalent. No training or experience in social work.

Social Welfare Worker I. - Graduation in Arts and diploma in Social Work or other equivalent qualifications in training and experience, sufficient to permit membership in Canadian Association of Social Workers, no experience in Social Work.

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[1] This program comes into operation on May 1, 1960.

Social Welfare Worker II. - Graduation in Arts and diploma in Social Work or other equivalent qualifications in training and experience, sufficient to permit membership in Canadian Association of Social Workers, at least one year's experience in social work.

RECIPROCAL AGREEMENTS

The Act does not provide for reciprocal agreements with other provinces.

SASKATCHEWAN

TITLE OF ACT

Aid to needy mothers is granted under the Mothers' Allowances Regulations, O.C. 860/59 authorized by Section 22 of the Social Aid Act, 1959. The initial legislation "The Mothers' Pensions Act", became effective on February 16th, 1918, under the administration of the Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children.

ADMINISTRATION

The Mothers' Allowances program is administered by the Public Assistance Branch of the Department of Social Welfare Rehabilitation. The Director of Public Assistance is responsible for carrying out the provisions of the Act and Regulations, and may delegate his authority to any person employed in the Department. Applications are made on the prescribed form to the office of the Director or to a regional office of the Department. All processing, assessing and completion of applications is done in the regions, payment only being made from the central office. Applications are investigated by field staff of the Department, who, working from regional offices, also provide services to recipients under the other public assistance programs. In local improvement districts needy mothers are assisted under the general assistance program which is administered by the Department of Municipal Affairs.

FINANCING

The costs of administration and of allowances are paid entirely by the Province.

ELIGIBILITY: COVERAGE

Subject to the provisions of the Act and Regulations, an allowance may be paid to a parent or other specified person on behalf of a child or children if, by reason of necessitous circumstances, the parent or parents are unable to provide for their needs. A recipient must be at least eighteen years of age at the time of commencement of payment. A mother applying for an allowance must be prepared to meet the eligibility requirements for all of her children. Indians as defined by the Indian Act (Canada) are not eligible for an allowance.

CHILDREN

Basic Age. An allowance may be paid on behalf of children who are under 16 years of age. It may be paid on behalf of not more than ten children.

Extension while Attending School. An allowance may be continued on behalf of children who are over 16 and under 18 years of age who are attending school or taking a business or professional course likely to enable them to become self-supporting. In such cases payment of the allowance may be continued until June 30th of the school year in which the child becomes 18.

Extension for Handicapped Children. An allowance may be paid on behalf of children over 16 but under 21 years of age who are mentally or physically incapacitated and unable to earn their living. Incapacity is determined as for an incapacitated husband.

MOTHERS

Widow. An allowance may be paid to a mother and her children if her husband is dead. The regulations provide, also, that if a mother and child are in a hospital approved under the Hospital Standards Act, payment of an allowance to her may be continued as long as the home is being maintained for their ultimate return.

Husband Incapacitated. An allowance may be paid to a mother or father on behalf of the parent(s) and children if the father is physically or mentally incapacitated and unable to maintain himself and his family and if the condition is such that it will last at least nine months. The father may or may not be living at home with his family. The father must be examined by a competent medical practitioner and his incapacity established to the satisfaction of the Disability Certification and Rehabilitation Committee consisting of two qualified medical practitioners, a social worker and such other persons as may be considered advisable appointed by the Minister. The Director may require re-examination from time to time and may suspend the allowance until satisfied that the father continues to be incapacitated. Social and financial reports are submitted with the medical report. Expenses for travel and maintenance incurred by an incapacitated father where specialist examinations are required are paid by the Province.

Husband in Mental Hospital. An allowance may be paid to a mother on behalf of herself and her children while the father is a patient in a mental institution. Payment may be continued after

discharge during a period recommended by a Disability Certification and Rehabilitation Review Committee.

Husband in Sanatorium. A mother whose husband is in a sanatorium may receive an allowance for herself and her children while he is a patient and for such further period after discharge as is recommended by the Disability Certification and Rehabilitation Review Committee. An allowance may be paid on behalf of a father confined to a sanatorium or nursing home.

Husband in Penal Institution. An allowance may be paid to a mother while the father of the children is serving a sentence of one year or more in a gaol or penitentiary and during a period not exceeding two months following his discharge.

Divorced or Separated Parents. An allowance may be paid to a mother who is divorced, judicially separated, or separated from her husband by separation agreement, and who can show to the satisfaction of the Director of Public Assistance that she is unable to obtain full support from her husband for his or her children. If she is separated by separation agreement, one year must have elapsed since the parents ceased to live together before she becomes eligible for an allowance.

Deserted Wife. An allowance may be paid to a mother if the father of the children has deserted the family for a period of not less than one year, and if a conviction for non-support or a court order for support has been issued against the father; or if the Director is satisfied that a reasonable effort to obtain adequate support has been made without success, unless in the opinion of the Director no effort should be made to obtain support from the father.

Unmarried Mother. For purposes of the Act, a woman is considered a widow if, though not legally married, she was accepted as the wife of a man who had assumed responsibility for her children and who was a member of the family at the time of his death. A mother may also be considered a deserted wife if, though not legally married, she has been accepted as the wife of a man who had assumed responsibility for her children prior to his desertion. Other unmarried mothers are eligible for an allowance if an agreement approved by the Director of Child Welfare has been made with the father; or if the Director of Public Assistance is satisfied that a reasonable effort has been made to obtain adequate support from the father without success; or if he is of the opinion that no effort should be made to obtain support from the father.

FOSTER PARENT

An allowance may be paid to a guardian on behalf of children whose parents are dead, confined in a sanatorium, nursing home, hospital or mental or penal institution, or one of whose parents is dead and the other confined to a sanatorium, nursing home, hospital or mental or penal institution. For the purpose of the Act a guardian is defined as a relative or other suitable person, approved by the Director of Child Welfare who has accepted responsibility for the care and custody of the children.

FATHER

An allowance may be paid to a father on behalf of himself and his children while he is incapacitated and living at home with the children if his wife is deceased, is a patient in a mental institution or sanatorium, is serving a sentence in a gaol or penitentiary, or has deserted the home.

THIRD PARTY ADMINISTRATION

If, in the opinion of the Director, an applicant is incapable of administering the allowance for the benefit of the family, the allowance may be paid to a trustee on behalf of the family.

ELIGIBILITY: GENERAL CONDITIONS

MAINTENANCE OF FAMILY UNIT

The child or children must live with the parent or guardian unless the Director is satisfied that it is in the child's interest and beneficial to his health or education to live elsewhere and that the allowance is being used for the maintenance and care of the child.

CITIZENSHIP

There is no citizenship requirement.

RESIDENCE

The applicant must be living in Saskatchewan at the time of granting the allowance and have resided in the Province continuously for at least 365 days immediately preceding the application. If the recipient leaves the Province the allowance is suspended but if she returns within one year the allowance is resumed. If the absence is for six months or less, the allowance, on being resumed, may also be paid for not more than three months of the absence in the twelve-month period preceding the recipient's return. An allowance may be continued temporarily to a family living in Alberta or Manitoba in a municipality bordering on Saskatchewan.

MEANS TEST

The net value of the combined real and personal property which the mother, father or children may hold depends upon the size of the family. Thus for a mother and one child the net value of such property may not exceed $5,000 of which not more than $1,000 may be in cash, securities or other liquid assets. These amounts, that is the value of total property and the part of it which may be in liquid assets, may be up to $500 higher if there is a second child and $250 higher for each subsequent child, up to a maximum of ten children. If there is an incapacitated father living at home an extra $500 may be permitted. The property limitations' test is not applied against a guardian.

Land owned by beneficiaries may not be transferred or conveyed without the written consent of the Director. This provision is intended to protect the interest of the recipient by preventing disposal of property without receiving fair consideration. No lien is placed on property and no portion of the allowance is recoverable from proceeds from the sale of property.

Children's monies which are available for distribution and are held in trust by the Minister of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation, the Official Guardian, the Administrator of the Estates of the Mentally Incompetent, or a trust company are considered cash assets, unless maintenance payments are being made on behalf of such children. In such a case the payments are considered income.

With regard to current income the mother with dependent children may have up to $540 per year as income from other sources and still be eligible for the maximum allowance. Children under guardianship care may have outside income not exceeding $300 per year. The allowance is reduced in proportion as the total annual income of the recipient

exceeds the total allowable annual income, that is, the maximum allowance payable plus the total allowable outside income.

Income from other sources includes the net value of all income, gratuities and contributions, whether in cash or kind with the exception of family allowances, social aid payments, certain grants, casual gifts, and payments on behalf of children placed by the Child Welfare Division, supplemental allowances, old age assistance, old age security payments, blind persons allowances, and disabled persons allowances. Income from real and personal property and the value of board and lodging, for which no charge or only a nominal charge is made, are considered outside income.

Children who are not receiving the allowance and who are earning and living at home are considered as boarders and roomers and the parent is subject to an income assessment in no case less than 15 per cent of the gross amount earned. Specified exemptions from income may be allowed for actual expenses when a parent is obliged to engage help to care for her children while she is working, or while she is taking training to enable her and her children to become independent in the future.

The amount of allowance granted is calculated on the basis of an assistance year; the monthly allowance for a partial year is one-twelfth of the estimated annual entitlement. Except for income from regular seasonal employment and farm income, earnings received while an allowance is not in pay are not included as income in calculating eligibility for reinstatement.

RATES OF ALLOWANCE

The maximum monthly allowance for a mother is $50, with $10 for each child. The maximum is $150 for a family with ten or more children. In addition $20 a month is granted on behalf of an incapacitated husband living at home. The allowance on behalf of the incapacitated husband may be continued for a period not exceeding three months during his confinement in a hospital approved under the Hospital Standards Act. An incapacitated father confined in a sanatorium or licensed nursing home is considered to be living at home.

If the father is living with the family but the mother is not, the maximum allowance payable is the same as that paid to a mother and her child or children.

If the child confined in a hospital or sanatorium is the only child beneficiary, an allowance of not more than $10 a month may be paid on behalf of the child to a trustee.

If a guardian is appointed to receive the allowances on behalf of a child or children, the maximum amount payable is $35 a month for the first child and $20 for each additional child. If two or more guardians are caring for the children of one family, the total allowance payable is divided among the guardians in proportion to the number of children under the care of each. With the permission of the Director the allowance may be divided otherwise in the best interests of the children.

SUPPLEMENTARY ALLOWANCES

Allowances are considered as partial assistance in meeting the needs of a family. Where the family does not have sufficient income for their requirements the local municipality may, under the Social Aid program, grant supplementary aid, the cost of which is shared by the municipality and the Province on the same basis as general assistance. In unorganized areas the mothers' allowance is not paid. The province assumes that need can more adequately be met through the social aid program as it pays the full cost of any social aid granted.

COMMENCEMENT OF ALLOWANCE

The allowance may be granted from the first of the month following receipt of the application, provided that it is not more than four months prior to the date on which the award is approved by the Director.

DISQUALIFICATION AND GROUNDS FOR CANCELLATION

An allowance is cancelled if the mother remarries or when the recipient or other beneficiaries become ineligible under the Act. The Director may suspend any allowance if the recipient refuses to provide any information that is required. When a mother remarries, the allowance may be continued on to the end of the month in which the marriage takes place.

SPECIAL SERVICES

SERVICE PROVIDED BY DEPARTMENTAL FIELD STAFF

Although the value of preventive and rehabilitative services, including family counselling, is recognized, the present resources of the Department do not permit provision of such services. The role of the field staff is, therefore, restricted to determining initial and continuing eligibility for the allowance and informing applicants of what resources are available in the community to meet other needs.

HEALTH SERVICES

Recipients of Mothers' Allowances and their dependents are entitled to health services under the Health Services Act. These services are generally administered by the Medical Services Division of the Department of Public Health and are paid for by the Province. A Health Services card is issued to each recipient. Under certain circumstances services may be provided outside the Province. Health services are continued until the end of the calendar year for children 16 or over who cease attending school and become ineligible for an allowance; this provision provides medical protection during the initial period of employment.

Medical and Surgical. Through an agreement with the Saskatchewan College of Physicians and Surgeons, treatment and consultative services, including surgery, are provided for the holders of Health Services cards. Services of general practitioners and specialists are available in home, office, and hospital, with the Province paying doctors a per capita rate negotiated between the Province and the council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Dental. Dental services including fillings, extractions, and dentures are provided through an agreement with the College of Dental Surgeons under which dentists are paid on a fee-for-service basis. The approval of the Medical Services Division is required before dentures can be supplied.

Optical. Provincial payments may be made for optical services provided by optometrists, opthalmologists, and general medical practitioners. Glasses are provided under the agreement with the provincial College of Physicians and Surgeons but ordinarily replacements are not made within a two-year period.

Pharmaceutical. Drugs and medicines are provided on a physician's prescription but 50 per cent of the cost is charged to the recipient. When this payment would constitute a hardship for the patient the Province pays the total cost. The Province, however, may assume the full cost of certain expensive drugs required over a long period of time.

Hospital Care. Under the Saskatchewan Hospitalization Act all insured residents are entitled to standard ward hospital care, laboratory, diagnostic and other ancillary hospital services, as well as emergency and certain out-patient services. Premium payments are not required of mothers' allowances recipients; costs of necessary care are met out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund. Costs of the hospital insurance program are shared by the federal and provincial governments.

Other. Special nursing and physiotherapy services are provided if approved in advance by the Medical Services Division; chiropody services are available as required. Appliances may be provided on physician's prescription.

STAFF QUALIFICATIONS

Field workers providing public assistance services are not required to be graduates of recognized schools of social work. The educational requirement is preferably a Bachelor of Arts Degree or equivalent university graduation, with consideration given to other applicants with a minimum of senior matriculation. These other applicants must have five years experience in related employment such as teaching or nursing. Recently the qualifications for supervisors of public assistance services have been changed to require graduation from a recognized school of social work.

RECIPROCAL AGREEMENTS

The Minister of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may enter into reciprocal agreements with other provinces for the provision of aid to residents of those provinces in Saskatchewan and for prescribing rules governing residence not inconsistent with the spirit of the Social Aid Act. No reciprocal agreements have been made with other provinces, however, with respect to the payment of Mothers' Allowances outside of Saskatchewan.

ALBERTA

TITLE OF ACT

Aid to needy mothers is granted under The Mothers' Allowance Act, S.A., 1958, c.45. The initial legislation was passed in 1919, and the first payments were made in May, 1919.

ADMINISTRATION

The Act is administered by the Board established under the Widows' Pensions Act, 1952, acting under the Minister of Public Welfare. The Board, appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, consists of not less than three persons, one of whom is designated chairman.

Application by the mother or any person on her behalf for an allowance is made to the Board, to a welfare worker of the Department of Public Welfare or of the municipality, or to the secretary-treasurer of the municipality in which the applicant has residence. The authority to whom application is made investigates the circumstances and reports to the Board who assess the need of the applicant, set the amount of allowance, and recommend to the Minister that the allowance be granted. If satisfied upon enquiry that a mother requires and is entitled to an allowance, the Board may also make a recommendation to the Minister that an allowance in a specified amount be paid to that mother whether or not an application has been or could be made by the mother to the Board.

Any change in status affecting eligibility must be reported to the Board. An investigation is made into the circumstances of the recipient from time to time by the secretary-treasurer of the municipality or the welfare worker of the Department of Public Welfare or of the municipality.

FINANCING

The cost of allowances and administration is borne by the Province from monies appropriated by the Legislature for the purpose.

ELIGIBILITY

Subject to the terms of the Act and Regulations an allowance

may be paid to a mother who has in her custody one or more dependent children. No person is eligible for an allowance who, for purposes of health and welfare services, is the responsibility of the Government of Canada.

CHILDREN

Basic Age. An allowance may be paid on behalf of a child or children under 16 years of age.

Extension while Attending School. The allowance may be continued on behalf of a child over 16 but under 18 years of age who is regularly attending school and making satisfactory progress.

Extension for Handicapped Children. There is no provision for extending payment of allowances on behalf of mentally or physically handicapped children after they reach the age of 16 years or of 18 years if the provision regarding school attendance applies.

MOTHERS

Widow. A mother may be eligible if her husband is dead.

Husband Incapacitated. No allowance is granted to a women whose husband is physically incapacitated. [1]

Husband in Mental Hospital. An allowance may be paid to a woman whose husband has been a patient in a hospital under the Mental Diseases Act for a continuous period of at least one month.

Husband in Penal Institution. A woman whose husband is serving a term of imprisonment of two years less one day or longer in a penal institution is eligible for an allowance.

Divorced or Separated Mother. An allowance may be paid to a woman who is divorced or judicially separated from her husband and who is unable by legal action to obtain maintenance for herself and her child or who is receiving insufficient income to maintain herself and her child.

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[1] Assistance may be given under The Disabled Persons' Pensions Act, R.S.A., 1955, c.86.

Husband in Sanatorium. An allowance may be paid to a woman whose husband is a patient in a sanatorium under The Tuberculosis Act for a continuous period of one month or longer.

Deserted Wife. A woman who has been deserted by her husband without reasonable cause for a continuous period of at least two years, may be granted an allowance.

Unmarried Mother. A woman who was living in marital relations with a man and has borne children who are registered in his name may qualify for an allowance if she lived with him for a period of at least two years preceding his death, admission to mental hospital or sanatorium, his desertion or imprisonment.

THIRD PARTY ADMINISTRATION

The Board may appoint a trustee if in their opinion the mother is using or is likely to use the allowance otherwise than for the benefit of herself and her children, or is incapacitated or incapable of handling her own affairs.

ELIGIBILITY: GENERAL CONDITIONS

CHARACTER

The applicant must, in the opinion of the Board, be a proper person to receive assistance.

CITIZENSHIP

There is no citizenship requirement.

RESIDENCE

A mother must have resided in the Province and her husband must have provided a home and subsistence in the Province for her and their dependent children for twelve consecutive months out of the twenty-four months preceding his death, admission to mental hospital or sanatorium, his desertion or imprisonment. The child or children must live with the mother, but an allowance may be paid on behalf of a child while he is temporarily absent from home for purposes of education or for other

reasons, providing the allowance is used for the benefit of the child and he remains within the Province.

A woman who lived in Alberta for a period of 15 or more consecutive years, who thereafter made her home in another province and who returned to Alberta after the death of her husband may be eligible for an allowance after a period of one year as a self-supporting person.

MEANS TEST

The amount of cash assets and of real and personal property permitted is determined in accordance with the individual circumstances of applicants. No lien is placed against property.

An actual yearly income of $1200 or its equivalent, exclusive of Family Allowances and the Mothers' Allowance, is permitted. If the yearly income of the recipient exceeds this amount, the allowance is reduced by the monthly amount of income in excess of the $1200 allowed annually.

ELIGIBILITY: EXCEPTIONAL CASES

There is no provision for the granting of allowances to mothers not strictly eligible under the terms of the Mothers' Allowances Act but they may receive assistance under other statutory provisions.

RATES OF ALLOWANCE

The maximum monthly allowance payable to a mother and one child is $70, with an additional $20 payable for a second and third child, $15 for the fourth, fifth and sixth child, $10 for the seventh, eighth and ninth child. The maximum amount payable to any one family is $185 on behalf of a mother with nine or more children. The actual allowance paid is set by the Board, who after consideration of each case, recommend to the Minister a monthly amount that appears fit and just.

SUPPLEMENTARY ALLOWANCES

Municipalities of residence may grant additional aid in the form of public assistance, 80 per cent of the costs of which are reimbursed by the Province under the Public Welfare Assistance Act. In unorganized

territories supplementary assistance may be granted by the Provincial Government. In special cases supplementary assistance may also be granted from a Benevolent Fund made up of monies provided by anonymous donors.

DISQUALIFICATIONS OR GROUNDS FOR CANCELLATION

If the beneficiary ceases to fulfil conditions of eligibility the allowance may be cancelled.

SPECIAL SERVICES

CASEWORK OR FAMILY COUNSELLING

Persons desiring counselling may communicate with the local representative of the Department of Public Welfare or with the Board.

HEALTH SERVICES

Medical and Surgical. Under agreement between the Department of Public Health and the College of Physicians and Surgeons medical, surgical and obstetrical care are provided for recipients of Mothers' Allowances and their dependents. The Provincial Government pays the College $24.00 per year on behalf of each recipient and eligible dependent. The full cost is borne by the Province.

Dental. Dental services, including fillings, extractions and one-half the cost of new dentures not exceeding $50, are provided under agreement with the Alberta Dental Association. The Province pays the Association $4.00 per year for each recipient and eligible dependent.

Optical. An optometrist or oculist may be consulted upon the recommendation of a doctor approved by the Director of Medical Services. One pair of glasses only may be provided in a two-year period without charge, unless need is certified.

Other. Chiropractic and chiropodist service, special nursing care and physiotherapy are provided only on the recommendation of the patient's physician and with the approval of the Director of Medical Services.

Hospital Care. Under The Alberta Hospitalization Benefits Act all residents are entitled free of charge to standard ward hospital care,

laboratory, diagnostic and other ancillary hospital services, as well as emergency out-patient services. Costs are shared by the federal and provincial governments.

RECIPROCAL AGREEMENTS

The Minister of Public Welfare with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may enter into reciprocal agreements with other provinces for the provision of mothers' allowances to residents of those provinces who have transferred to Alberta, and for the payment of a mothers' allowance to a woman who has transferred from Alberta to that other province.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Aid to needy mothers is no longer paid under the Mothers' Allowances Act in British Columbia.[1] For close to a decade an increasing number of needy mothers had been aided under the more flexible social assistance program, and on September 1, 1958, a complete transfer of cases to this program was effected.

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[1] The Mothers' Allowances Act, R.S.B.C. 1958, c. 225. The initial legislation, The Mothers' Pensions Act, was passed in 1920 and the first payments were made in July of that year. The Mothers' Pensions Act was repealed by The Mothers' Allowances Act of 1937.

APPENDIX

TABLE 3. MOTHERS' ALLOWANCES: Families and Children Assisted at March 31, and Payments During Fiscal Years Ended March 31, by Province, Fiscal Years 1954-55 to 1958-59

Province and year ended March 31	Families assisted	Children assisted	Payments	Payments per capita
	No.	No.	$	$
Newfoundland				
1955	3,152	8,605	1,324,438	3.26
1956 [1]	386	1,001	718,259	1.73
1957 [2]	-	-	-	-
1958 [2]	-	-	-	-
1959	3,770	10,250 [3]	2,859,000 [3]	6.36
Prince Edward Island				
1955	237	611	73,250	.73
1956	285	734	78,613	.79
1957	238	668	78,729	.79
1958	266	712	88,740	.89
1959	276	729	128,982	1.26
Nova Scotia				
1955	2,077	5,522	1,504,575	2.20
1956	2,065	5,575	1,525,388	2.19
1957	2,107	5,688	1,554,176	2.21
1958	2,131	5,966	1,576,585	2.22
1959	2,196	5,483	1,887,882	2.64
New Brunswick				
1955	2,087	6,051	1,301,900	2.38
1956	2,022	5,825	1,250,075	2.25
1957	2,151	6,165	1,304,239	2.31
1958	2,213	6,360	1,336,043	2.31
1959	2,235	6,495	1,365,075	2.31

Note: For footnotes see end of Table.

TABLE 3. MOTHERS' ALLOWANCES: Families and Children Assisted at March 31, and Payments During Fiscal Years Ended March 31, by Province, Fiscal Years 1954-55 to 1958-59 - continued

Province and year ended March 31	Families assisted	Children assisted	Payments	Payments per capita
	No.	No.	$	$
Quebec				
1955	20,024	58,070	7,956,309	1.76
1956	19,944	57,838	7,824,626	1.69
1957	19,397	56,251	8,275,010	1.74
1958	21,766	63,121	14,611,986	2.99
1959	22,403	64,969	18,991,476	3.80
Ontario				
1955	7,294	16,496	6,545,452	1.24
1956	7,266	16,664	6,760,779	1.25
1957	7,418	17,309	6,985,225	1.24
1958	8,580	20,247	8,947,401	1.54
1959	9,433	22,632	11,033,373	1.85
Manitoba				
1955	1,202	3,131	1,131,897	1.35
1956	1,188	2,868	1,148,874	1.35
1957	1,128	2,700	1,147,851	1.33
1958	1,121	2,680	1,091,629	1.25
1959	823 4/	2,263	1,324,993	1.50
Saskatchewan				
1955	2,397	6,359	1,252,019	1.43
1956	2,521	6,662	1,507,975	1.71
1957	2,390	6,263	1,481,599	1.69
1958	2,279	5,792	1,573,190	1.77
1959	2,222	5,491	2,030,322	2.55

Note: For footnotes see end of Table.

TABLE 3. MOTHERS' ALLOWANCES: Families and Children Assisted at March 31, and Payments During Fiscal Years Ended March 31, by Province, Fiscal Years 1954-55 to 1958-59 -concluded

Province and year ended March 31	Families assisted	Children assisted	Payments	Payments per capita
	No.	No.	$	$
Alberta				
1955	1,719	3,904	1,198,414	1.10
1956	1,809	4,105	1,314,733	1.17
1957	1,847	4,164	1,339,312	1.15
1958	1,879	4,234	1,512,651	1.25
1959	2,093	4,768	1,857,031	1.49
British Columbia				
1955	393	900	225,000 [5]	.17
1956	323	742	184,688 [5]	.13
1957	284	652	159,769 [5]	.11
1958	243	584	143,000 [5]	.09
1959 [6]	-	-	-	-
All Provinces				
1955	40,582	109,649	22,513,254	1.44
1956 [7]	37,809	102,014	22,321,848	1.39
1957 [8]	36,960	99,860	22,339,327	1.38
1958 [8]	40,478	109,696	30,881,225	1.86
1959 [9]	45,451	123,080	41,478,134	2.62

Footnotes on following page.

1/ These figures represent cases not yet transferred to the social assistance program. See text, p. 17.

2/ No separate figures for mothers' allowances available.

3/ Approximate.

4/ Decrease arising out of transfer of some cases to social assistance caseload.

5/ Not including amounts paid as supplementation from social allowance funds. Such amounts were paid as follows: $175,977 in 1955; $148,003 in 1956; $161,574 in 1957 and an estimated $144,000 in 1958.

6/ British Columbia ceased to operate a separate mothers' allowances program.

7/ Incomplete figures for Newfoundland.

8/ Excluding Newfoundland. Mothers' allowances figures not available.

9/ Excluding British Columbia. See footnote 6/.

Sources: Correspondence with provincial departments of public welfare, also Population Estimates published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

CHART 1. PARENTAL CATEGORIES COVERED AND CONDITIONS OF ELIGIBILITY UNDER PROVINCIAL MOTHERS' ALLOWANCES LEGISLATION, FEBRUARY, 1960 1/

	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.
PARENTAL CATEGORIES COVERED									
Widow	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Husband incapacitated	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Husband in mental hospital	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Husband in sanatorium	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Husband in penal institution	x	x	2/		x	x		x	x
Divorced	x				x	x		x	x
Separated	x				x			x	x
Deserted	x	x	2/	x	x	x	x	x	x
Unmarried mother	x		3/			x	x	x	4/
Foster parent	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Father (if mother dead or disabled)	x				x	x		x	
Exceptional cases not otherwise eligible	x	x			x	x	x		
CONDITIONS OF ELIGIBILITY									
Proven need	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Character		x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Citizenship		x			x		x		
Residence	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

1/ This chart provides only an indication of coverage. See Part II, Provincial Programs for Variations in Definitions of Categories Listed.

2/ Covered under Part I of The Social Assistance Act.

3/ Mothers who have been living in a common-law relationship only. This category is covered under Part I of The Social Assistance Act.

4/ Mothers who have been living in a common-law relationship only.

CHART 2. AGES OF CHILDREN ELIGIBLE FOR ALLOWANCES UNDER PROVINCIAL MOTHERS' ALLOWANCES LEGISLATION, FEBRUARY, 1960

Age	Nfld.[1]	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.
BASIC AGE Under 15 years									
Under 16 years	x	x	x		x		x	x	x
Under 17 years				x					
Under 18 years						x			
EXTENSION WHILE ATTENDING SCHOOL Until end of school year in which 16th birthday falls		x							
Until end of school year in which 17th birthday falls				x					
Until 18th birthday						x	x		x
Until end of school year in which 18th birthday falls			x		x			x	
Until 21 while attending school or college or for other reasons	x								
EXTENSION FOR HANDICAPPED CHILD[2] Until 18th birthday			x			x	x		
Until 21st birthday	x				[3]			x	

[1] See text.

[2] Definitions of handicapped child vary somewhat from province to province. See Part II Provincial Programs.

[3] In Quebec there is no specified age at which incapacitated children become ineligible for an allowance.

CHART 3 – MEANS TESTS UNDER PROVINCIAL MOTHERS' ALLOWANCES LEGISLATION, SHOWING INCOME AND PROPERTY ASSETS ALLOWED, FEBRUARY, 1960

Prov.	Liquid Assets or Personal Property	Income from Other Sources	Real Property
NFLD.	$1000	$440 per year. Amount of excess income is deducted from allowance. Exemptions to meet costs incidental to employment may be authorized. Family allowances and small casual gifts not considered income.	$5000 net value in rural communities, $10,000 in urban communities.
P.E.I.	Information not available.	Total allowable income including allowance depends on size of family; it increases from $900 for mother and one child to $1500 for mother with seven or more children.	$5000 interest in estate situated in P.E.I.
N.S.	Cash or liquid assets to value of $1500. No allowance is paid if value of interest in real and personal property is sufficient for adequate maintenance of child.	No set amount but considered in assessing need.	No allowance is paid if value of interest in real and personal property is sufficient for adequate maintenance of child.
N.B.	$1000 other than household effects. No allowance is paid if insurance policy is in force on life of recipient or member of family, money under which is not payable to a beneficiary or assignee for value and which has a guarantee loan value in excess of $1000.	No specified limit, each case considered on basis of need. Limit on earnings of $60 monthly. Excess earnings deducted from allowance.	$5000 true value, free of encumbrances. No allowance will be paid if property has been transferred without adequate compensation within 2 years of application.
QUE.	$5000 other than household furniture and clothing and including the municipal evaluation of real property; deduction made of liens, mortgages and other debts.	Recipients may earn up to $600 per year. Excess income deducted from maximum allowance. Family allowances, gratuities, casual gifts, hospitalization are not considered.	Net equity of $5000 based on municipal evaluation after deduction of mortgages or other debts but including the value of moveable property.
ONT.	$1000 in cash, bonds or other liquid assets for applicant and one dependent. An extra $200 is permitted for each additional dependent. A foster child may have liquid assets to $500.	Considered in determining need on a budgetary basis. Allowance subject to reduction where there is income from part-time employment or from roomers and boarders (including wage earning children) or from other sources.	Equity in real property is not taken into account and no income charge is made if such property is used as a home by the family.
MAN.	Cash or liquid assets up to $200 per person up to a maximum of $1000 per family; cash surrender value of life insurance policies up to $2000.	Of earnings of mother, $20 per month is not considered as income. Children earning and living at home are considered as boarders from whom the mother's earned income is $20 each. Family allowances and certain other allowances and payments not treated as income.	Equity in the home in which applicant resides, basic stock herd on a farm up to a value of $2000, seed for the next year's crop, and essential equipment to carry on farming or business operations.
SASK.	Of total permitted assets of $5000 for a mother and one child, $1000 may be liquid assets, the latter increasing by specified amounts for each additional child and for a disabled father at home.	$540 per year. Children under care of guardian may have $300. Excess income deducted from allowance. Family allowances, certain other allowances and payments, and specified amounts for expenses incidental to employment not treated as income.	Total permitted value of all assets for mother and one child is $5000. This may be increased by specified amounts for each additional child and for a disabled father at home.
ALTA.	Determined in accordance with the individual circumstances of applicant.	$1200 per year or its equivalent. Income above $1200 is deducted from allowance. Family allowances not considered as income.	Determined in accordance with the individual circumstances of applicant.

CHART 4 – MAXIMUM MONTHLY RATES UNDER PROVINCIAL MOTHERS' ALLOWANCES LEGISLATION, FEBRUARY, 1960

Province	Mother and One Child	Each Additional Child	Disabled Father at Home	Family Maximum	Supplementary
NFLD.	Food: $33 or $37 depending on age of child Clothing: child under 6 yrs., $2; child 6-16 yrs., $3; person over 16, $5 Rent: to $20 in rural, to $30 in urban areas Fuel: up to $10 monthly	Food: $8 for child under 16 yrs. $12 for child over 16	$20	None set	In special circumstances up to $30 a month additional if necessary for proper support of family.
P.E.I.	$45	$5	No additional allowance	$75	None
N.S.	No set maximum, rates are based on average family income for the community in which family lives		Included in the overall budget	$90	None
N.B.	$35	$10	No additional allowance	$80	$10 for rent if necessary and if allowance paid is below maximum.
QUE.	$60	$10	$10	None Set (Minimum granted $5)	$5 may be paid to a beneficiary incapable of working. Where need exists a special monthly allowance may be paid under the Quebec Public Charities Act with cost met largely by the Province, with some contribution by the municipality.
ONT.	$120 $30 for 1 child living with a foster parent	$16 for 2nd child; $14 for 3rd; $12 for 4th; $10 for 5th; $8 for 6th $25 for 2nd foster child; $15 for each additional foster child	Included in the overall budget	$180	An increase in food allowance on medical recommendation. A fuel allowance up to $24 a month may be granted from September 1 to March 31; an increase of 20 per cent in fuel allowance may be granted under special circumstances.
MAN.	Food, Clothing and Personal Needs: $52-$64 depending on age of child Shelter: rent to $55, or taxes, insurance and minor repairs up to $20, principal and interest on mortgage or agreement for sale up to $55 less taxes Utilities: up to $7	$14 for child up to 3 yrs. $16 for child 4-6 yrs. $21 for child 7-11 yrs. $26 for child 12-17 yrs. (subject to deductions for fourth and each additional child)	$25	None set	For special needs not covered by basic schedule items, up to $150 a year. Housekeeper service as required. Fuel allowance for eight months, $10 a month for rent if necessary.
SASK.	$60 $35 for 1 child living with a guardian	$10 $20 for each additional child living with guardian	$20 (also if confined to a nursing home or sanatorium)	$150 ($170 if disabled father at home, in nursing home or sanatorium)	The municipality may grant supplementary aid under the social assistance program.
ALTA.	$70	$20 for 2nd and 3rd child $15 for 4th to 6th $10 for 7th to 9th	No allowance under this program	$185	Municipalities may grant additional aid under the general assistance program. In unorganized territories aid granted by the Province.

SUMMARY OF RESIDENCE REQUIREMENTS

NEWFOUNDLAND

The applicant must be resident in Newfoundland at the time of her application and must continue to live in the Province while receiving the allowance. For the purposes of the Act an applicant is resident in Newfoundland if her main place of abode, to which she intends to return when absent, is in the Province. A person is not considered resident in Newfoundland during any period of consecutive absence which exceeds one year. If a widow, she must have lived in Newfoundland at the time she became a widow, or if she made her home elsewhere and has returned to Newfoundland after the death of her husband, she must have lived in Newfoundland for a period of at least 15 years in the aggregate.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

The child must live in the Province with the applicant and must have been resident in the Province for at least two years immediately prior to the date of application for an allowance. If the child is under two, the mother must have been resident in the Province at the time of the birth of the child and the child must have been resident since birth.

NOVA SCOTIA

The mother must be resident in Nova Scotia at the time of application and have been so resident for at least one year prior to her application or since her marriage if that period is less than one year, or during at least two years of the four years immediately preceding her application. The child or children must reside in the Province with the mother. However allowances may be continued during temporary absences of the child from home for purposes of education or for other reasons. If the children are in care of a foster mother and the mother is dead, the mother must have been resident for one year immediately prior to her death or from the time of her marriage to her death, whichever is the shorter period, or not less than two years of the four years preceding her death.

NEW BRUNSWICK

The child must be resident in the Province, and must have been so resident for at least one year prior to the date of the application,

or, if the child is under one year of age, the mother must have been resident at the time of his birth and the child must have been resident since birth; or, a child resident in the Province may be eligible if he is the child of a person who was a member of the Armed Forces during World War II resident at the time of enlistment.

A person is resident if his main place of abode, to which he returns whenever absent, is situated in the Province. A person is not considered resident during any period of absence exceeding twelve months. An allowance is suspended during the absence of the child, mother or foster mother from the Province. However, if justified by circumstances, it may be paid for a period of absence not exceeding a total of three months in the twelve month period preceding the return to the Province of the absent child, mother or foster mother.

The child or children must live with the recipient but if a child is required to leave the actual care of his mother or foster mother temporarily, the Director may permit the allowance to be continued for not more than two months. The child may also leave home to attend school provided his absence at any one time does not exceed a school term and is approved by the County Superintendent of Schools.

QUEBEC

The mother must live in the Province and have been domiciled in the Province for at least five years immediately prior to her application for an allowance and, in fact, have resided therein for at least 1,095 days within this period. The children must live with the beneficiary but if she or one of the children must leave home temporarily, the allowance may be continued if the Commission is satisfied that the absence is necessary or desirable.

ONTARIO

The applicant must be resident in Ontario and must have been so resident for at least one year immediately prior to her application. She must also continue to reside in the Province with her children while receiving the allowance. In certain cases permission is granted for the child to leave home temporarily if he has to attend school in another municipality.

MANITOBA

The child must have been resident in the Province for at least two years prior to the death, confinement to mental hospital or sanatorium, or disability of the father. If the child has not resided in the Province, or has so resided for a shorter period immediately prior to the death, disablement, or confinement of the father, an allowance may be paid provided that the father had two years' previous residence in the Province, that the child is not eligible elsewhere, and that payment is recommended by the Director. In cases of desertion, the mother must have had legal residence in the Province at the time she was deserted by her husband.[1] Allowances are continued on behalf of children temporarily absent from home for purposes of education or for other sound reasons.

SASKATCHEWAN

The applicant must be living in Saskatchewan at the time of the application and have resided in the Province continuously for at least 365 days immediately preceding the application. The recipient must continue to live in the Province with the children unless the Director is satisfied that it is in a child's interest and beneficial to his health or education to live elsewhere and that the allowance is being used for the maintenance and care of the child. If the recipient leaves the Province the allowance is suspended but if she returns within one year the allowance is resumed. If the absence is for six months or less, the allowance on being resumed, may also be paid for not more than three months of the absence in the twelve month period preceding the recipient's return. An allowance may be continued temporarily to a family living in Alberta or Manitoba in a municipality bordering on Saskatchewan.

ALBERTA

A mother must have resided in the Province and her husband must have provided a home and subsistence in the Province for her and their dependent children for twelve consecutive months out of the twenty-four months preceding his death, admission to mental hospital or sanatorium, his desertion or imprisonment. The child or children must live with the mother, but an allowance may be paid on behalf of

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[1] See Manitoba chapter for impending changes.

a child while he is temporarily absent from home for purposes of education or for other reasons, providing the allowance is used for the benefit of the child and he remains within the Province.

A woman who lived in Alberta for a period of 15 or more consecutive years and who thereafter made her home in another province and who returned to Alberta after the death of her husband may be eligible for an allowance after a period of one year as a self-supporting person.

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